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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

AUTHWALLET LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

VISA INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.

**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT
INFRINGEMENT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Jurisdiction and Venue

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1. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a). This Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Visa Inc. (“Visa”), which conducts continuous and systematic business in California and in this District. Visa has a regular and established place of business located in this District. These patent-infringement claims arise directly from Visa’s continuous and systematic activity in this District. In short, this Court’s exercise of jurisdiction over Visa would be consistent with the California long-arm statute and traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b).

Parties

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2. Plaintiff AuthWallet LLC (“AuthWallet”) is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Illinois with a principal place of business located in Glenview, Illinois.

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3. Visa is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware with a regular and established place of business located in San Francisco, California.

Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,280,776

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4. AuthWallet is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. 8,280,776 (the “‘776 patent”), which is attached hereto as “Exhibit 1.”

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5. The ‘776 patent is valid and enforceable.

1 6. Visa has made and sold and is making and selling Visa Purchase
2 Alerts. Visa infringes Claim 1 of the ‘776 patent by making and selling Visa
3 Purchase Alerts.
4

5 a. Claim 1 of the ‘776 patent claims “A method for processing
6 financial transaction data in a computing system including a processor and a
7 storage area” Visa Purchase Alerts tracks all purchases that use a
8 specified Visa credit card.
9

10 b. The Claim 1 method provides, “receiving an authorization
11 request generated as a result of a transaction by a purchaser at a point of
12 purchase” When a Visa credit card is used to make a purchase, an
13 authorization request is sent by the merchant to the Visa credit card network.
14

15 c. Claim 1: “wherein the authorization request includes a purchaser
16 identifier, a transaction amount, and information identifying the point of
17 purchase” The authorization request must include information regarding
18 the Visa cardholder, information identifying the merchant, and the amount of
19 the purchase in order to process the request and return authorization.
20

21 d. Claim 1 continues, “determining a processing rule to apply to
22 the authorization request based on the purchaser identifier” Visa Alerts
23 is a set of rules that is specific to a customer and each credit card. The credit
24 card to be added to the service is first checked to be eligible for Purchase
25 Alerts, and then added to an account for each customer. Thus, the alert rules
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1 to be used during a purchase are determined by the customer or card
2 identifier.

3
4 e. “Wherein the processing rule defines one or more conditions
5 and an associated action, and wherein the associated action includes the
6 generation of a transaction indication message for transmittal to a mobile
7 device associated with the purchaser identifier” Visa Alerts allows the
8 customer to define her condition upon which the alert will be sent (e.g., when
9 the transaction is above a certain amount).
10

11
12 f. “[T]he transaction indication message including information
13 about the transaction and specifying a response from the mobile device”
14 Visa Alerts contain information about transactions, such as amount, location
15 of purchase, in order to detect fraud. A customer may reply to a fraudulent
16 transaction by using the mobile phone to call the card issuer.
17

18
19 g. “[E]valuating the processing rule by applying the one or more
20 conditions defined by the processing rule to information in the authorization
21 request or customer information associated with the purchaser identifier . . .
22 .” Visa Alerts allows the customer to define the conditions under which the
23 alert will be sent.
24

25 h. “[W]hen the processing rule is satisfied, executing the
26 associated action and transmitting the transaction indication message to the
27 purchaser.” Visa Purchase Alerts supports both the sending of an email and a
28

1 text message to the purchaser.

2 **Prayer for Relief**

3 WHEREFORE, AuthWallet prays for the following relief against Visa:

- 4 (a) Judgment that Visa has directly infringed the '776 patent;
- 5 (b) A fair and reasonable royalty;
- 6 (c) Pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate
- 7 allowed by law;
- 8 (d) A post-judgment injunction; and
- 9 (e) Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

10 **Demand for Jury Trial**

11 AuthWallet demands a trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury.

12 Date: June 22, 2020

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EXHIBIT 1



US008280776B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Coulter et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,280,776 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Oct. 2, 2012**

(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR USING A RULES MODULE TO PROCESS FINANCIAL TRANSACTION DATA**

(75) Inventors: **Todd R. Coulter**, Rancho Murieta, CA (US); **Mordechai E. Kaplinsky**, Brooklyn, NY (US); **Christopher E. Lewis**, Tempe, AZ (US); **Jeffery A. Warmington**, Wellington, FL (US)

(73) Assignee: **Fon Wallet Transaction Solutions, Inc.**, Rancho Murieta, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 113 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/859,203**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 18, 2010**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2010/0312657 A1 Dec. 9, 2010

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 12/557,457, filed on Sep. 10, 2009, now Pat. No. 8,099,368.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/112,749, filed on Nov. 8, 2008.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06Q 20/00 (2012.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **705/16; 705/67; 705/64; 705/75; 235/380; 380/229; 713/155**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **705/16, 705/67, 64, 65, 75; 380/229, 247, 248, 249, 380/250; 713/155, 156, 157, 158, 159**

See application file for complete search history.

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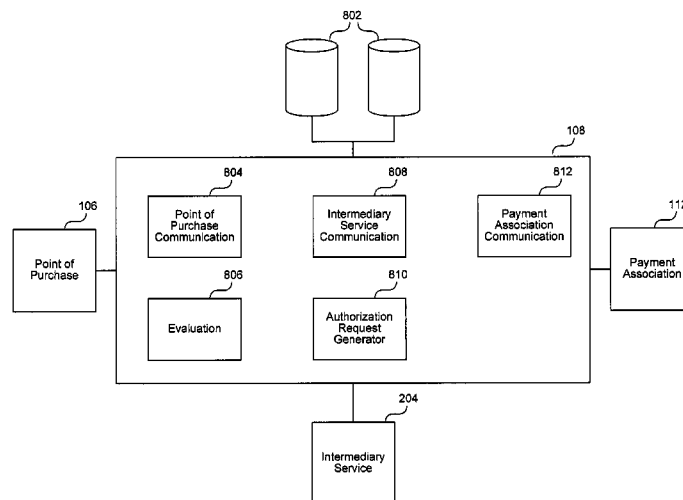
Primary Examiner — Vanel Frenel

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Perkins Coie LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A transaction processing service operates as an intermediary between acquirers of financial transaction requests and issuing institutions that process the financial transaction requests. The intermediary receives an authorization request generated based on a transaction initiated by a customer at a point of purchase. The intermediary provides a rules module that stores a set of rules for processing transactions. Each rule specifies one or more conditions to be tested and one or more actions to be executed based on the test. For each authorization request, the system determines the applicable rules and tests conditions for each rule prior to the transaction. Based on the results of the test, the system executes an associated action. Conditions may be specified based on transaction information, customer information, or other information. Actions define the system's response to a particular result in testing a condition. Possible actions include rejecting the authorization request or specifying a verification procedure to execute.

29 Claims, 17 Drawing Sheets



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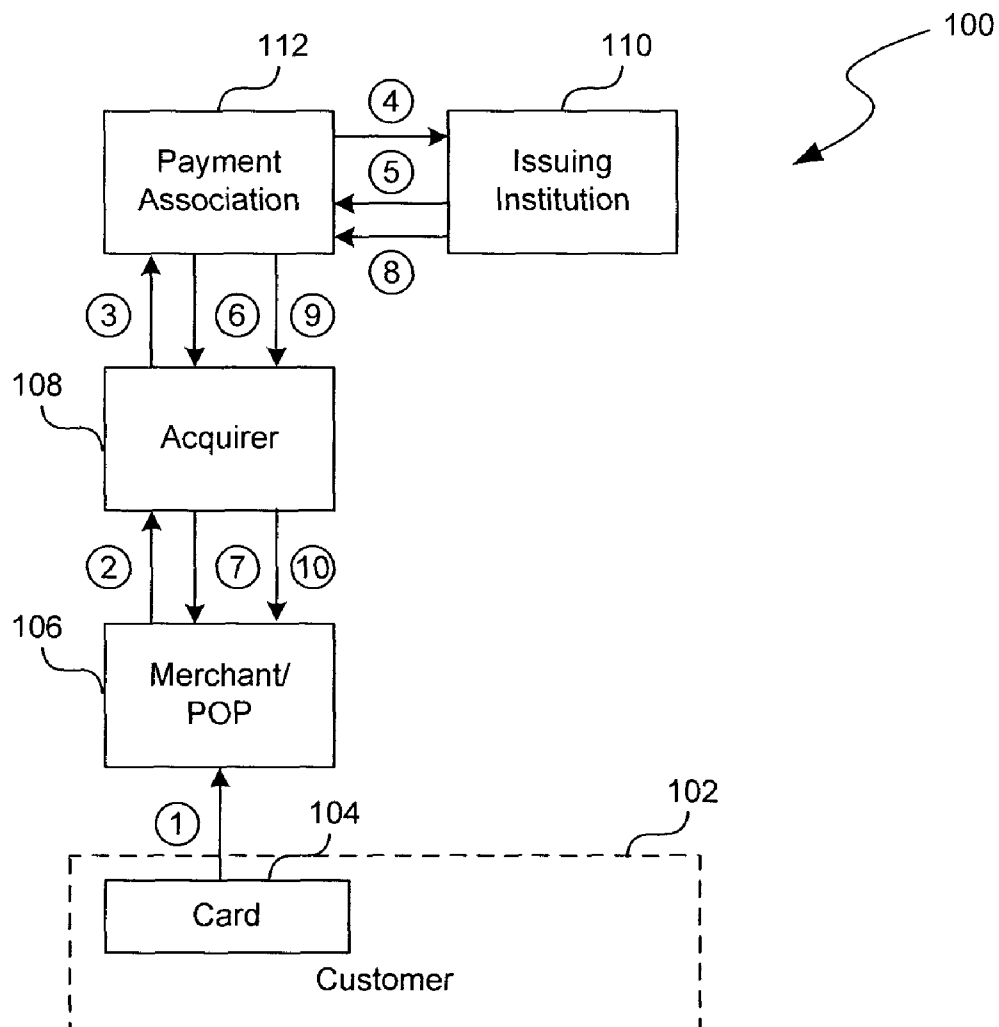
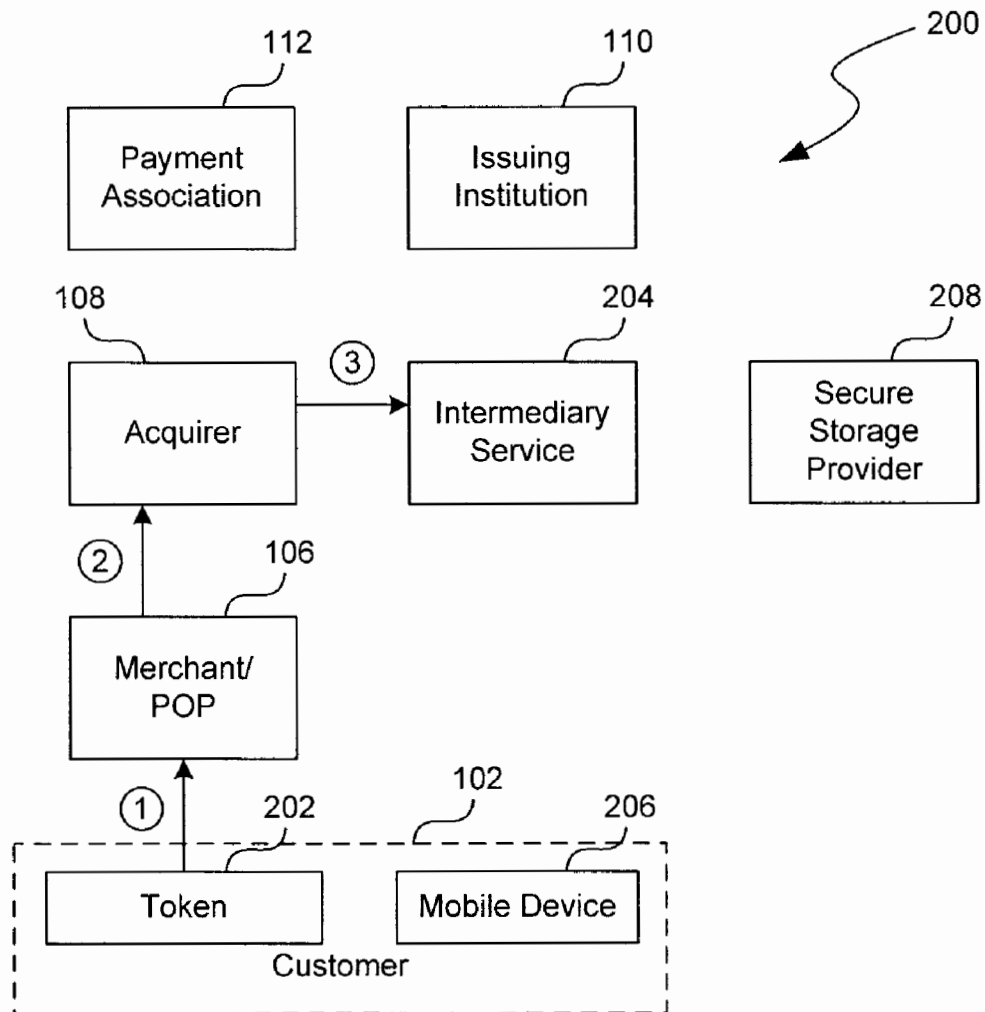
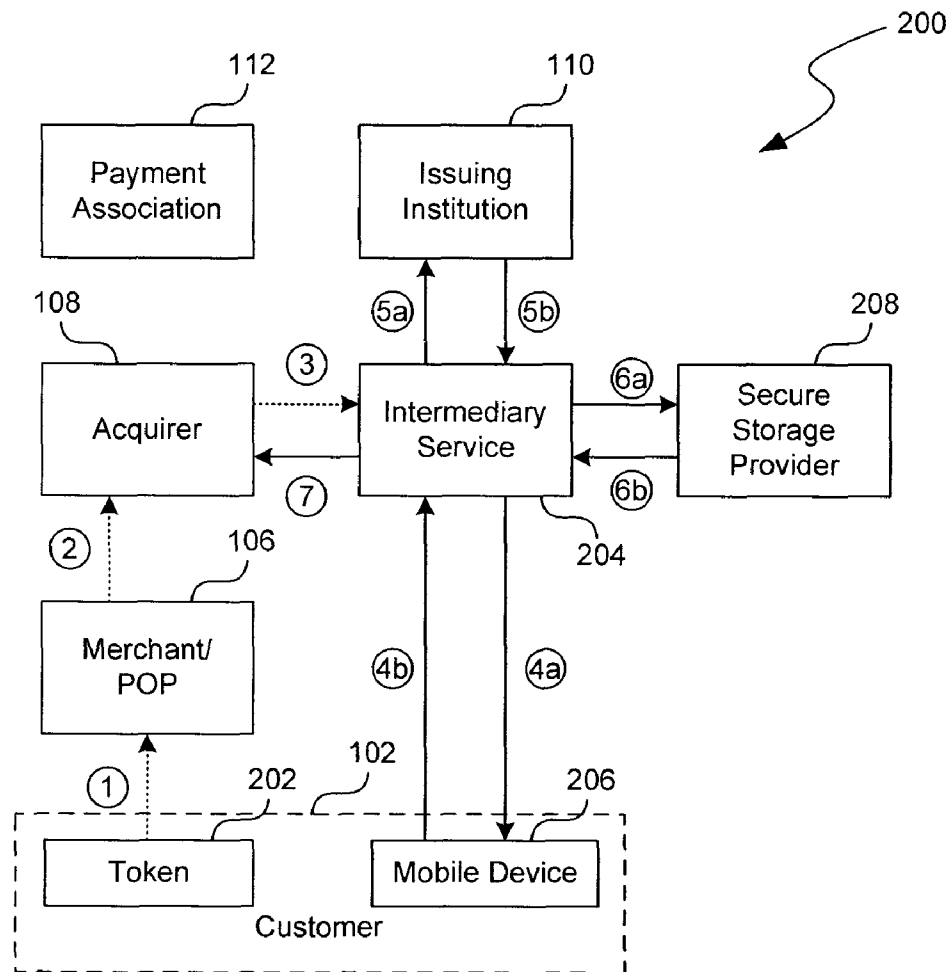
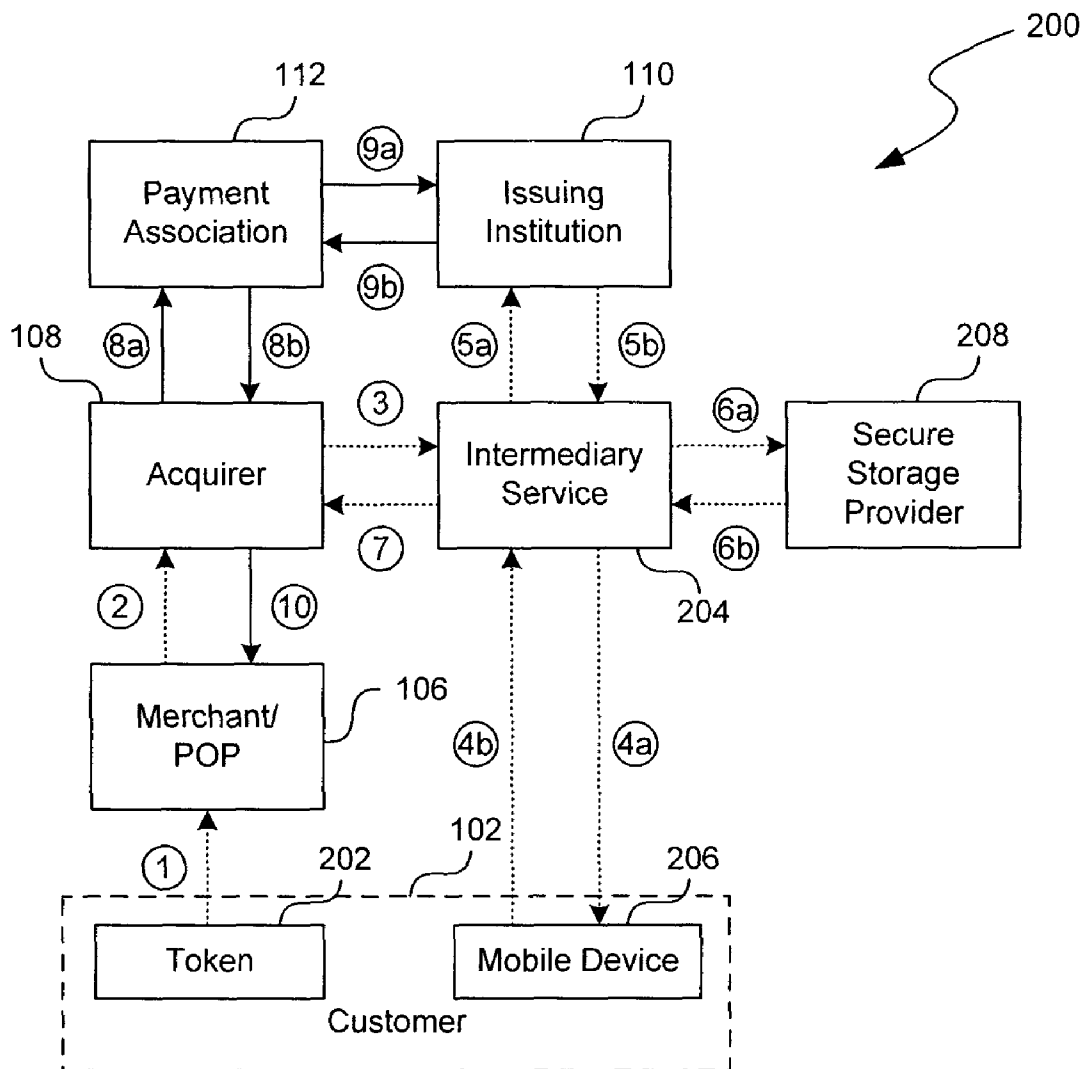
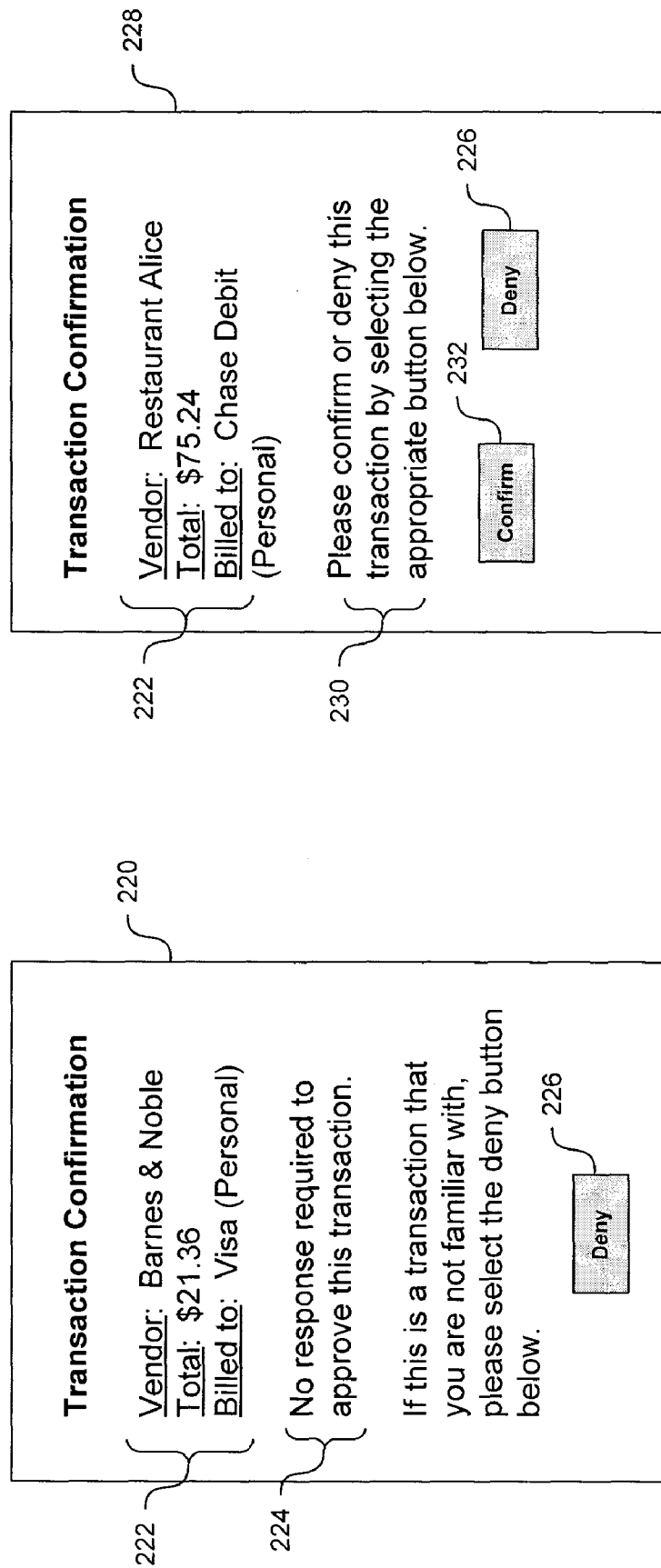


FIG. 1
Prior Art

**FIG. 2A**

**FIG. 2B**

**FIG. 2C**



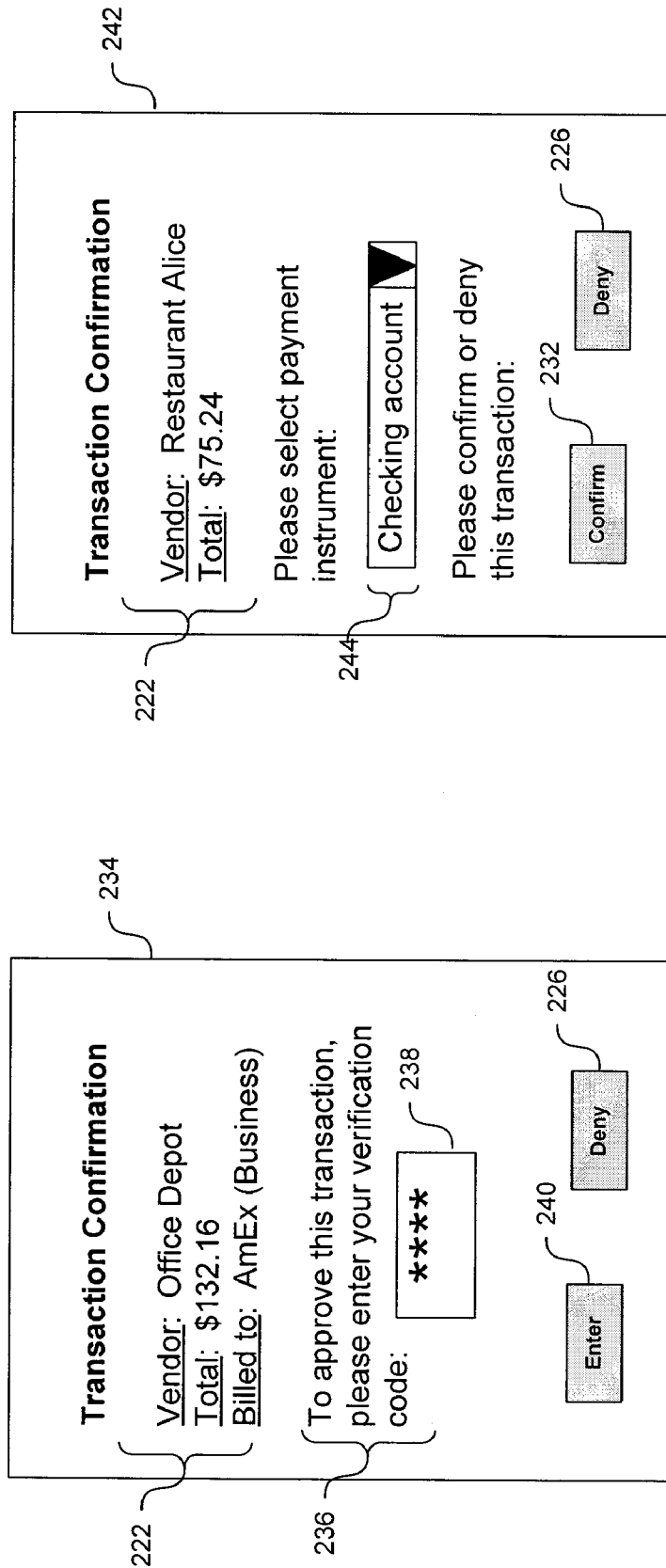
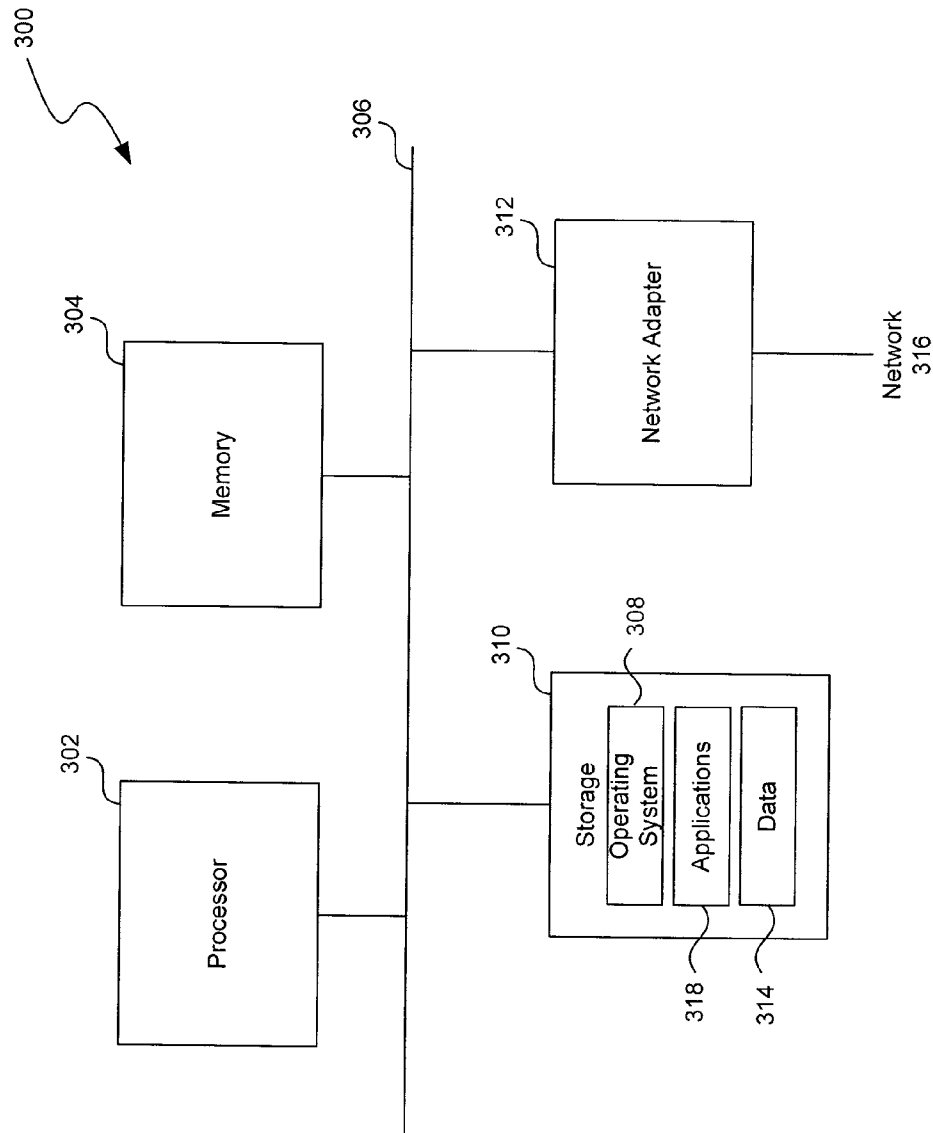


FIG. 3D

FIG. 3C

**FIG. 4**

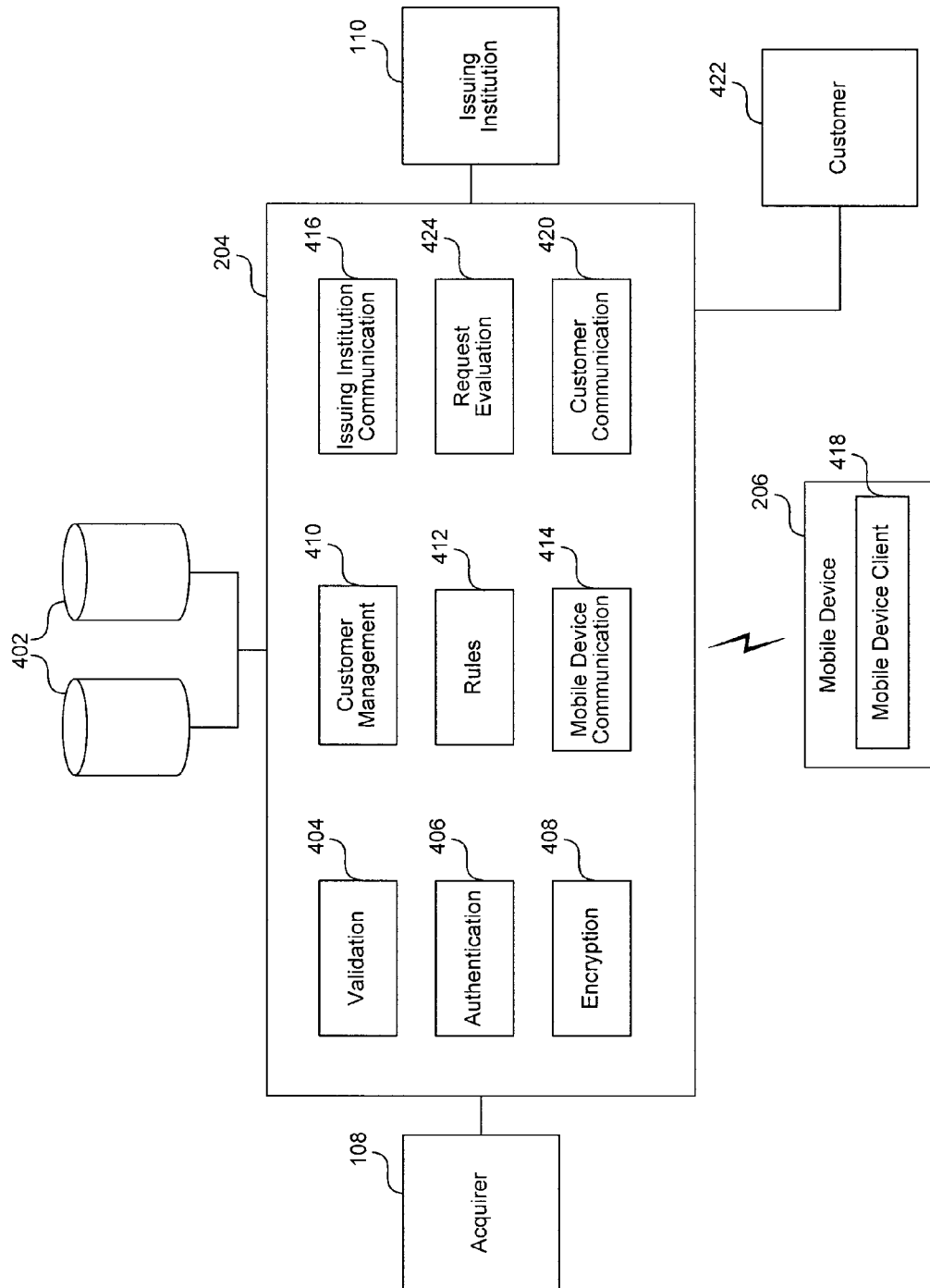
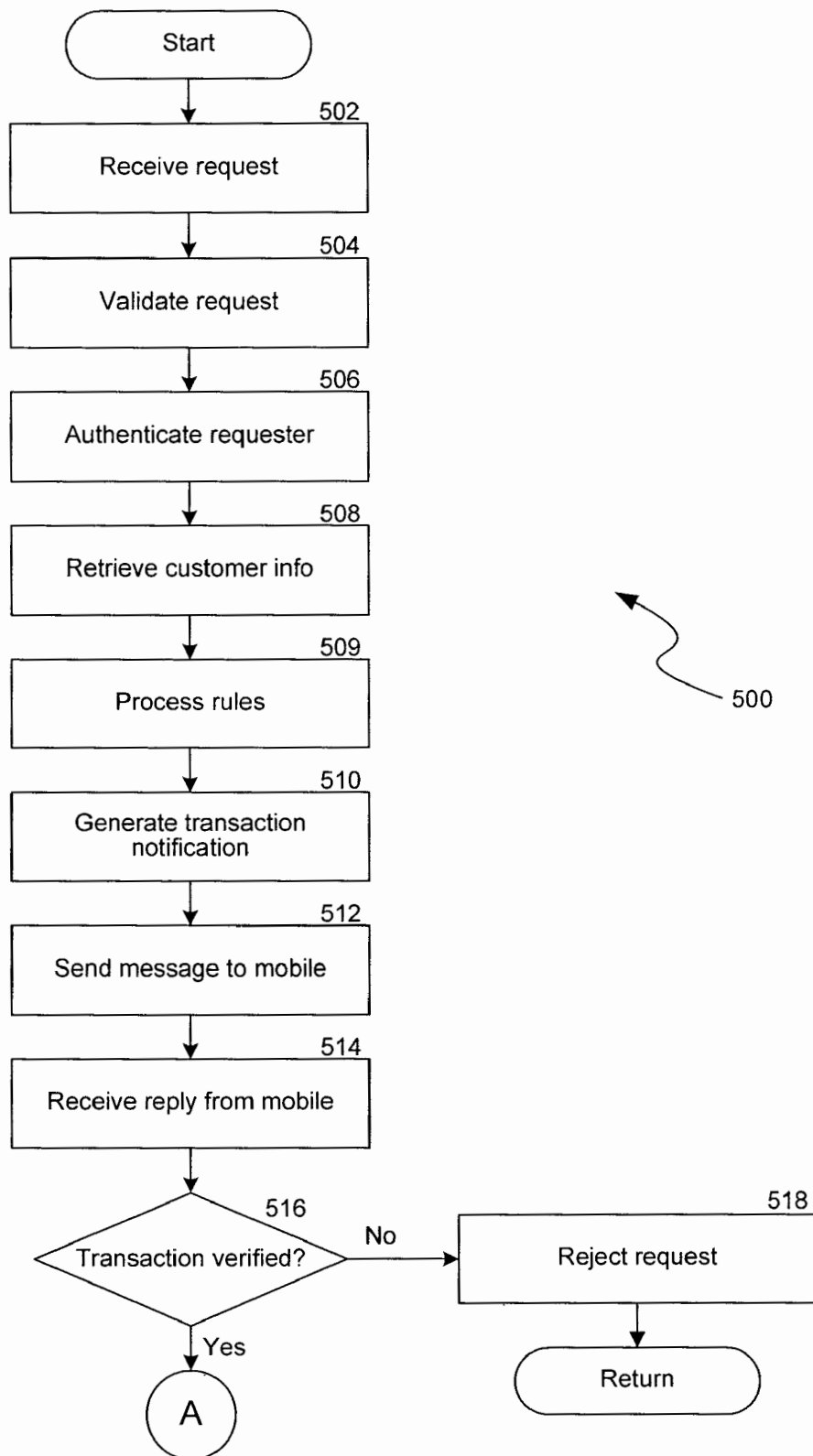
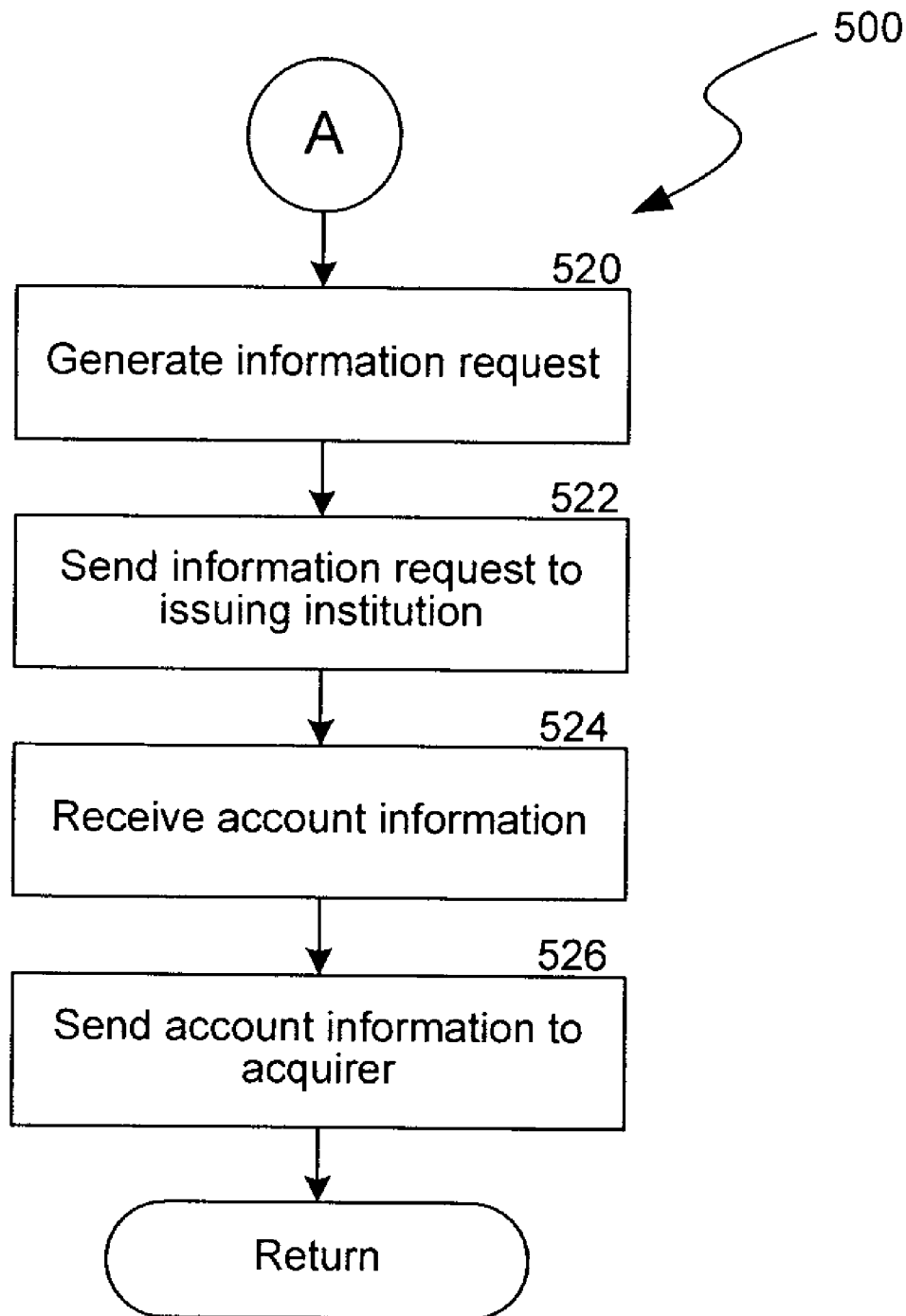
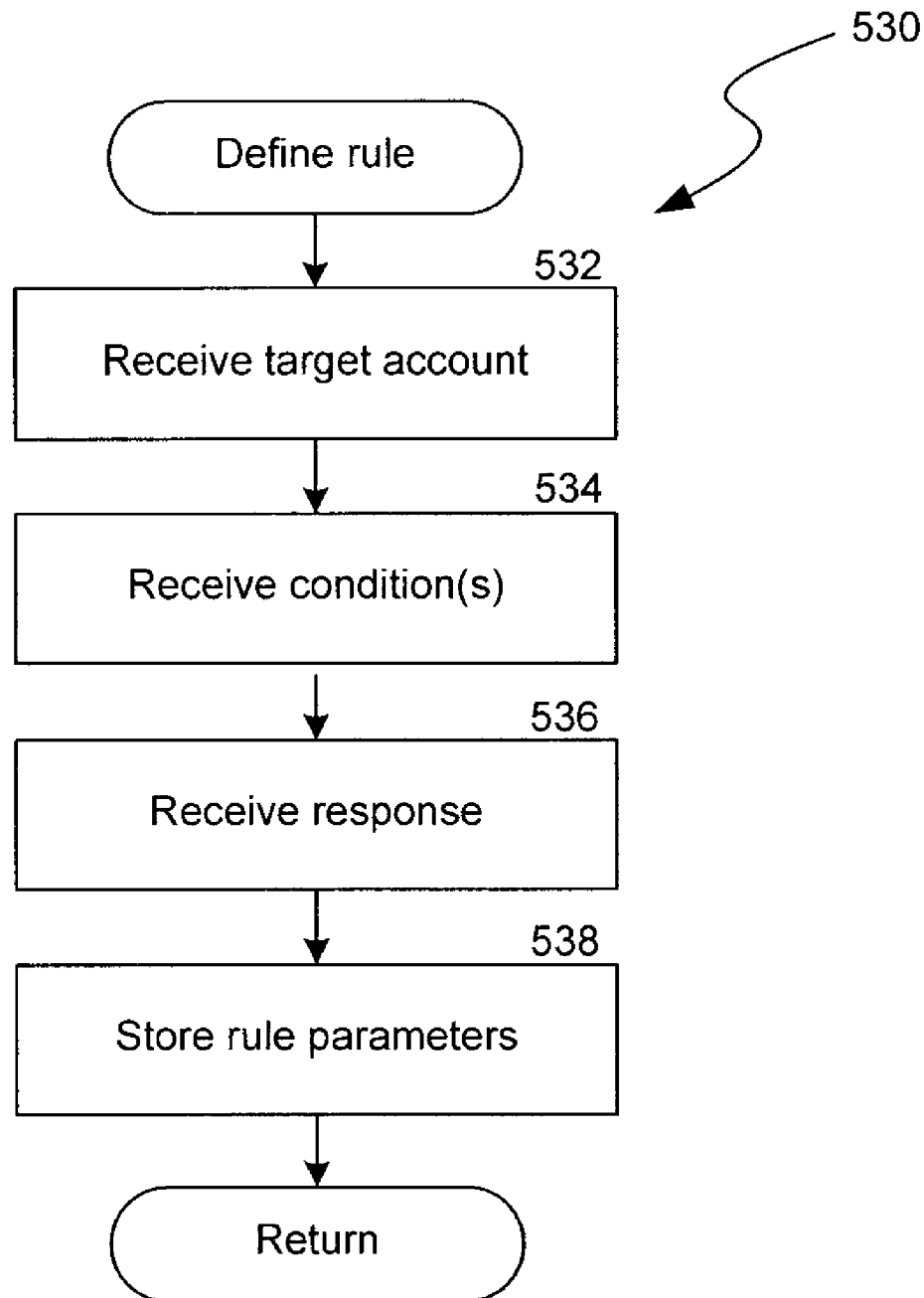


FIG. 5

**FIG. 6A**

**FIG. 6B**

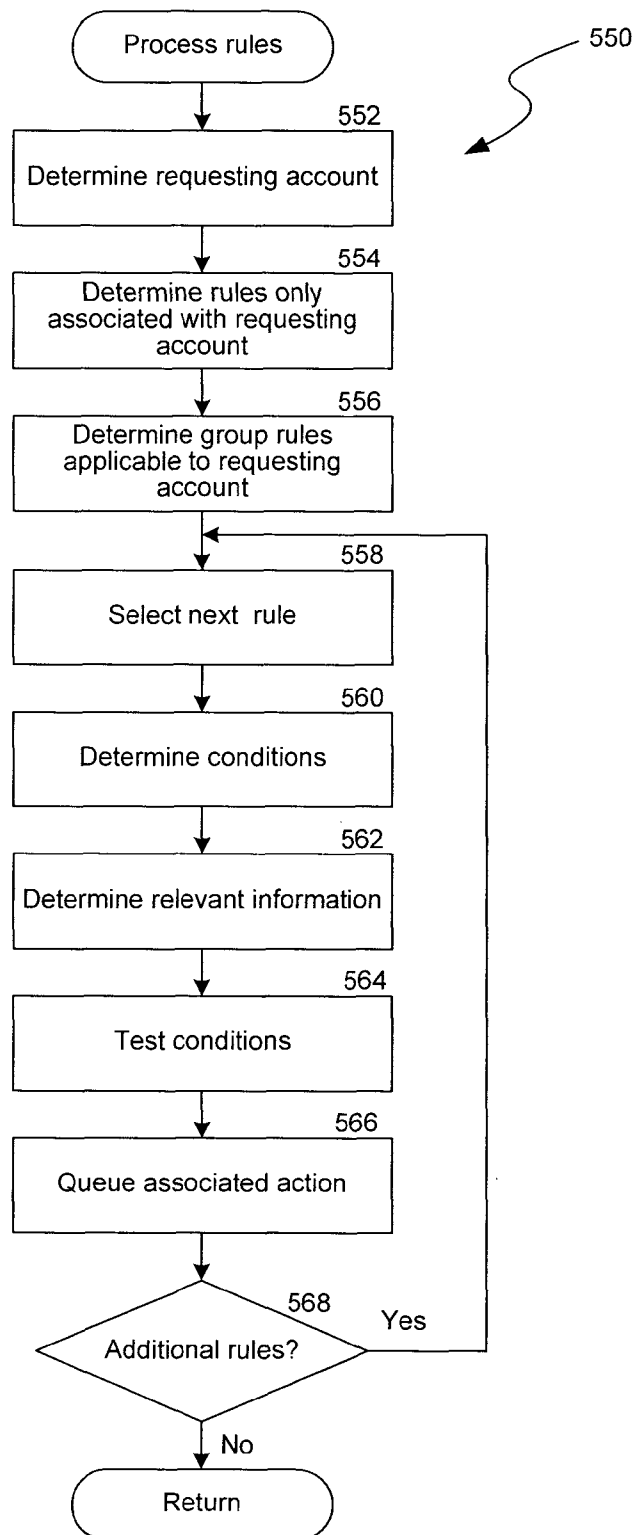
***FIG. 6C***

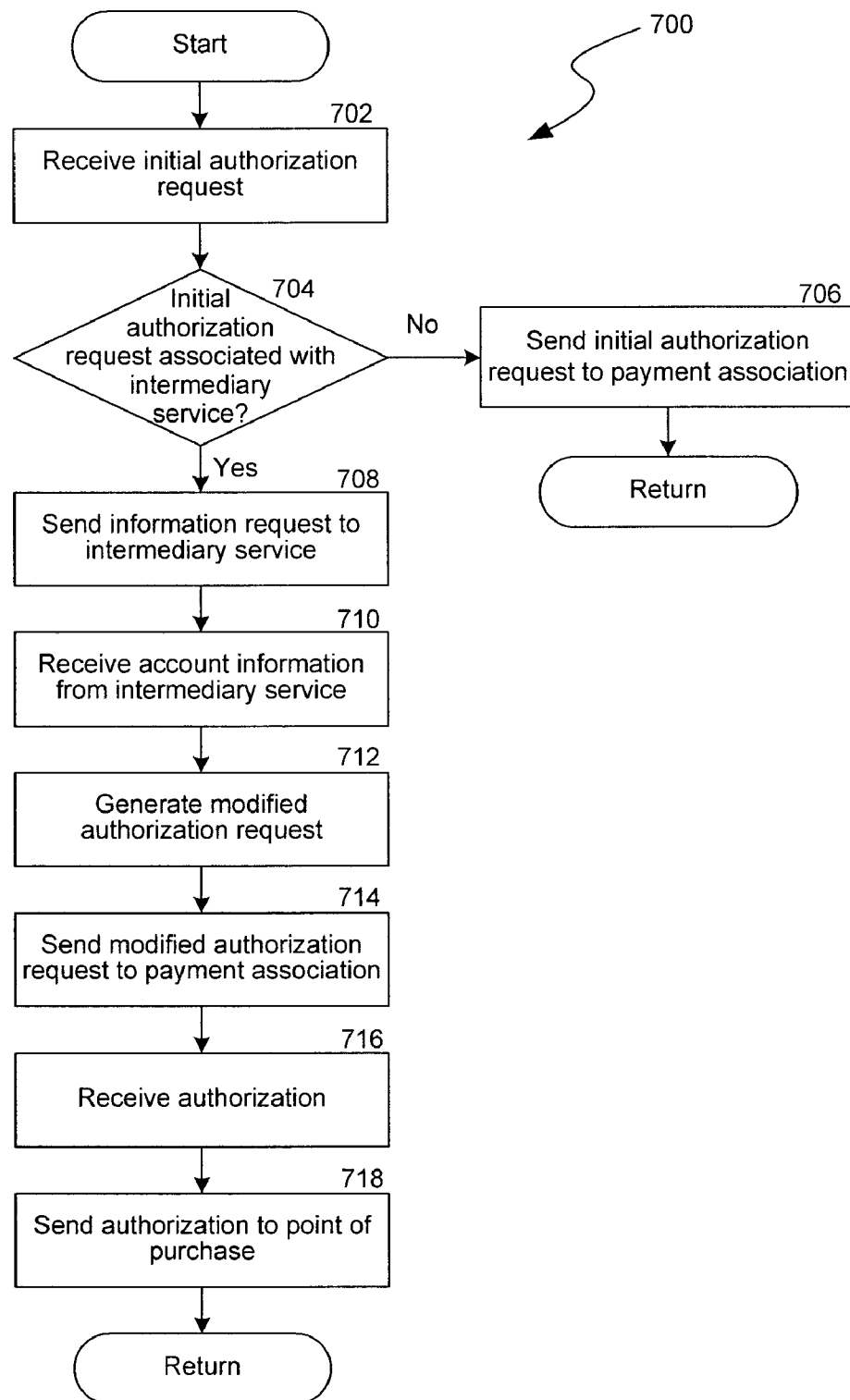
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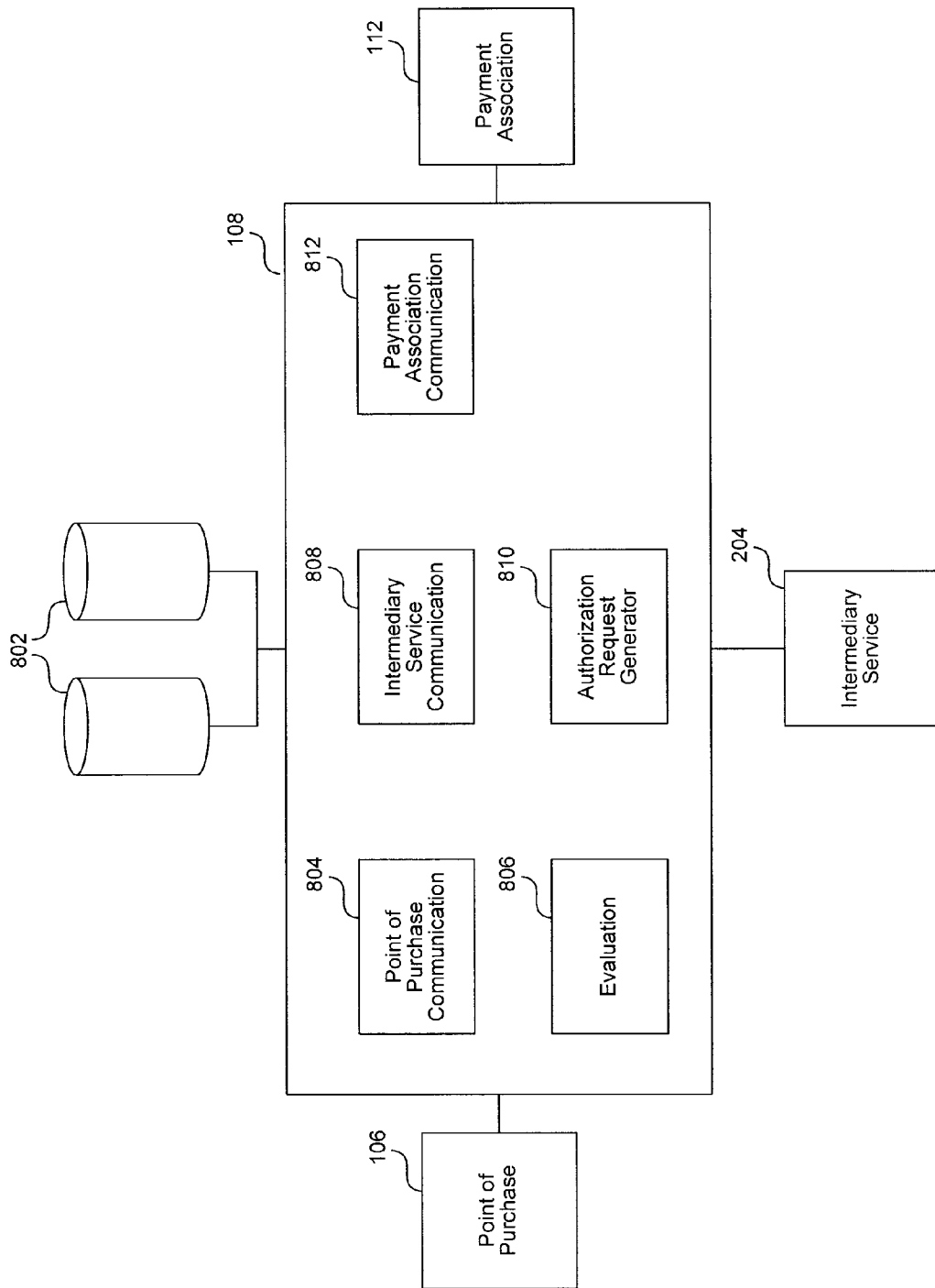
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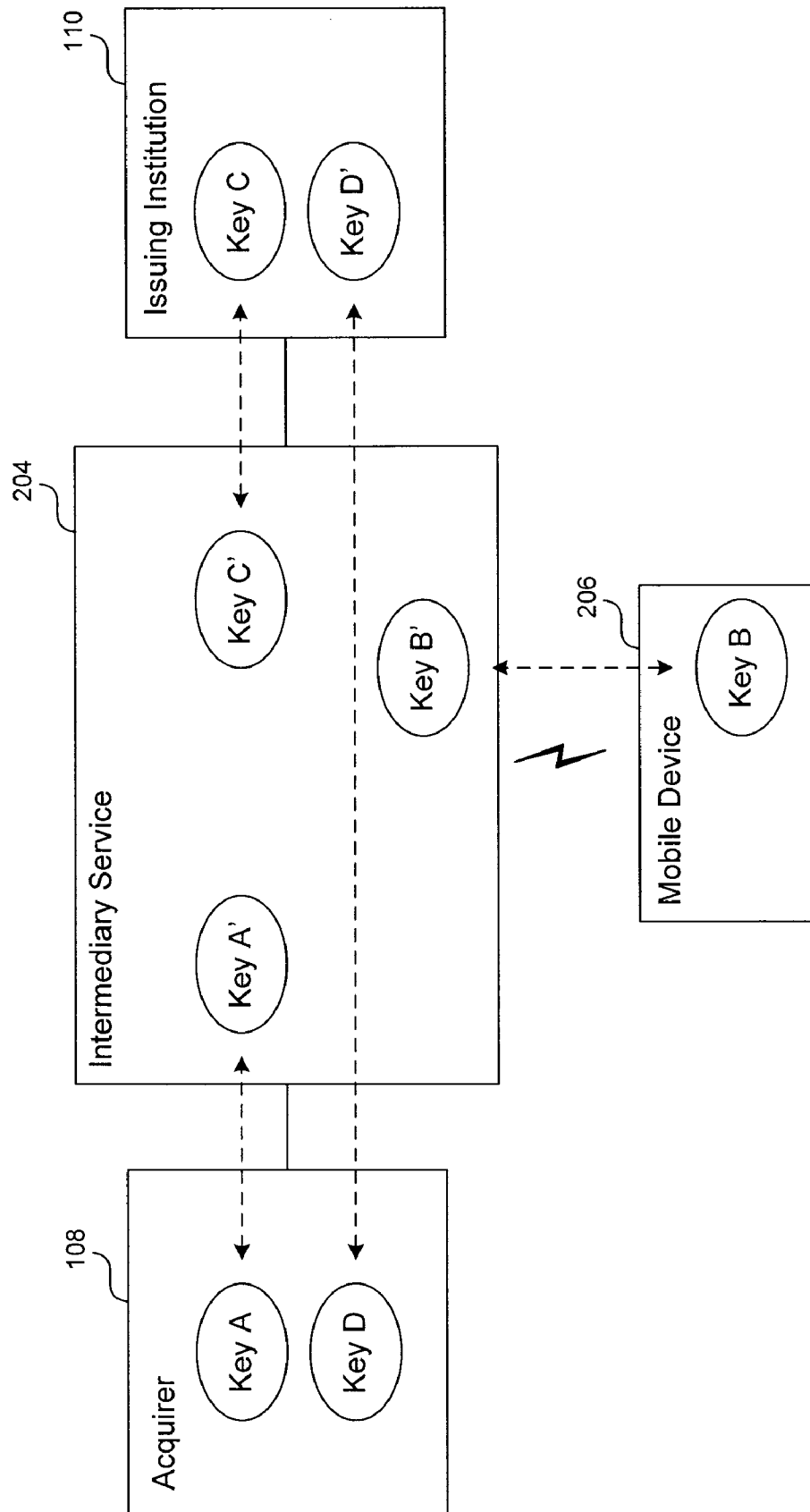
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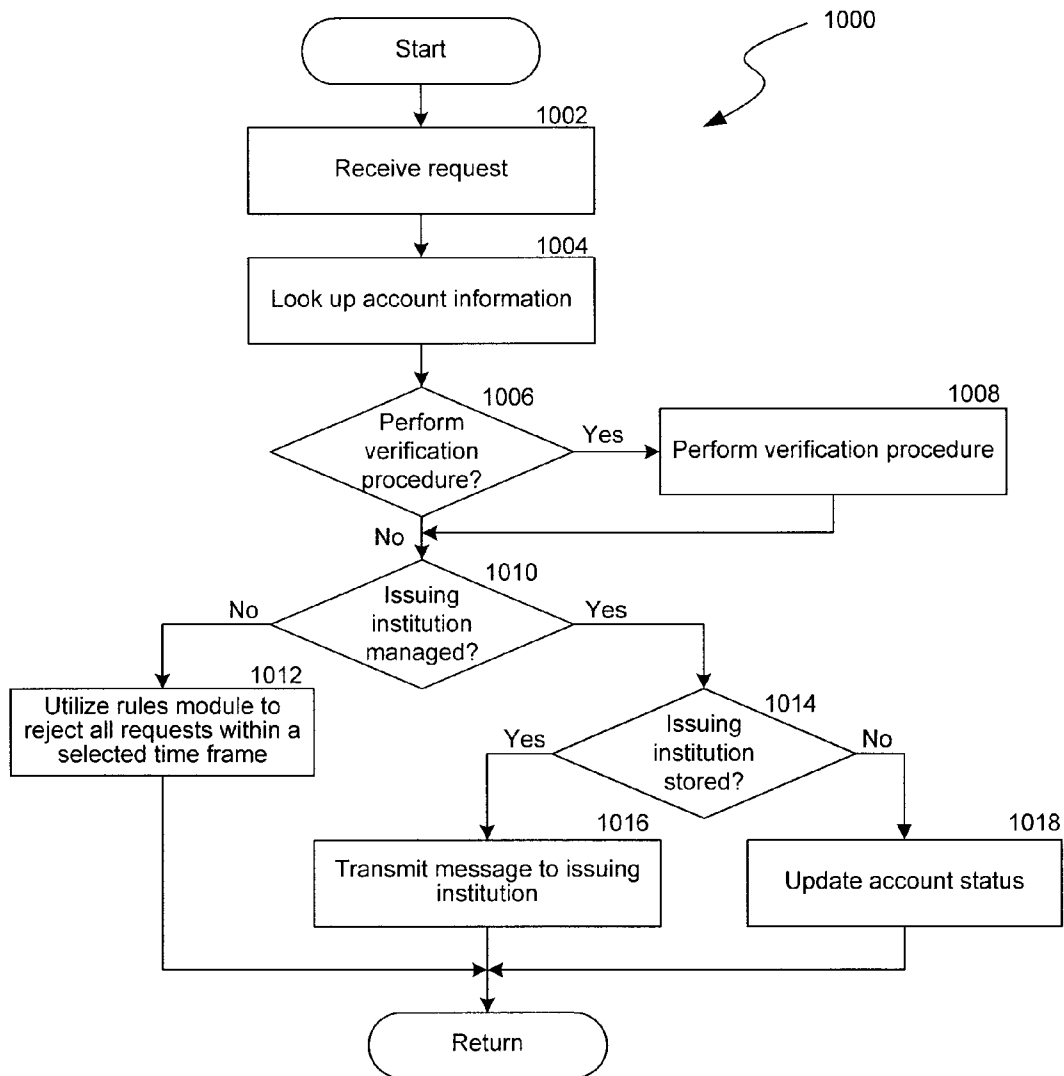
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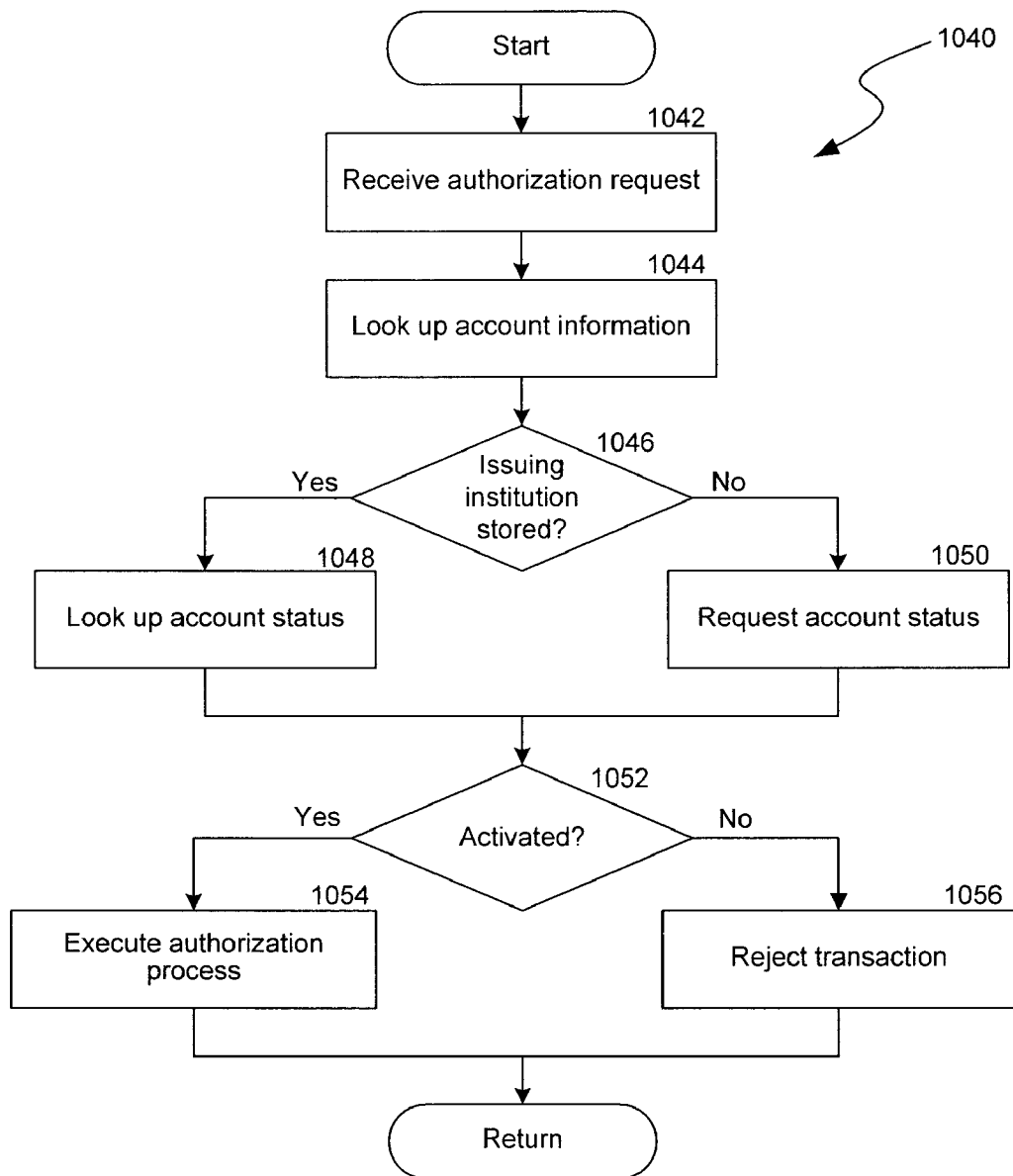
**FIG. 6D**

**FIG. 7**

**FIG. 8**

**FIG. 9**

**FIG. 10A**

**FIG. 10B**

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SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR USING A RULES MODULE TO PROCESS FINANCIAL TRANSACTION DATA

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/557,457, filed Sep. 10, 2009, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,099,368 entitled "Intermediary Service and Method for Processing Financial Transaction Data with Mobile Device Confirmation," (attorney docket no. 69679-8001.US01), which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/112,749, entitled "Mobile Card Access & Authorization," filed on Nov. 8, 2008.

BACKGROUND

Companies that participate in electronic transaction systems (e.g., transaction systems that process credit cards, debit cards, etc.) must balance a number of competing concerns in their interactions with the systems. As businesses, companies must track their costs in dealing with transaction systems. For example, merchants who accept credit cards are subject to various fees when processing transactions. Merchants may therefore decide to accept certain credit cards and reject others, or require a minimum charge amount when accepting a card for payment, in order to reduce fees. In addition, merchants must track and make policy decisions about how they use and protect personal information associated with transactions. Government regulations and private contracts (e.g., with the credit card associations) set privacy and security requirements that banks and merchants must satisfy. The privacy and security requirements place limits on data security and encryption and also limit the types of data that can be transmitted using different formats. These concerns are inter-related because participants in the system pay lower fees when more customer information is provided with the transaction information. Fees are lower because the additional customer information can generally be retrieved only from the physical card itself, indicating that the card was present at the time of the transaction. Thus, a purchase at a brick-and-mortar business is charged a lower processing fee than a purchase on the Internet, because the brick-and-mortar business is able to transmit more customer information to the credit card company.

Consumers also balance competing concerns. Avoiding losses from fraudulent or erroneous transactions is a particular concern. Currently, some issuing institutions use automated systems that attempt to detect and reject suspicious transactions based on transaction characteristics (e.g., location, amount, etc.). However, these automated systems are often unsuccessful in differentiating legitimate transactions and fraudulent transactions. Otherwise, consumers can generally detect fraudulent or erroneous transactions only by reviewing their bill or statement to verify that every transaction is correct. Reviewing bills is inconvenient because it requires continual vigilance from the consumer. In addition, several days or weeks may pass before an erroneous or fraudulent transaction is detected. Thus, it would be useful to have payment systems that enable consumers to more efficiently detect these incorrect transactions.

Convenience is also a major concern for consumers. The average consumer may pay for purchases using multiple payment instruments, such as credit cards, debit cards, and gift cards. Each payment instrument has a separate card or token and a separate set of identifying information, such as credit/

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debit card numbers, that must be tracked. Managing multiple payment instruments can therefore be complicated and cumbersome. Thus, it would be useful to consumers to be able to manage multiple payment instruments in a simple fashion.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a representative environment for processing financial transaction data according to prior art methods.

FIG. 2A is a block diagram that illustrates communication steps for sending an authorization request to an intermediary service.

FIG. 2B is a block diagram that illustrates a two-step authorization process performed by the intermediary service.

FIG. 2C is a block diagram that illustrates a process for authorizing a transaction using a modified authorization request.

FIGS. 3A-3D are representative user interfaces presented to a customer of a mobile device during a financial transaction.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a representative server architecture.

FIG. 5 is a logical block diagram of the intermediary service.

FIGS. 6A and 6B are a flow chart of a process for processing financial transaction data executed by an intermediary service.

FIG. 6C is a flow chart of a process for defining rules to be executed by the intermediary service.

FIG. 6D is a flow chart of a process for processing rules by the intermediary service.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart of a process for processing financial transaction data executed by an acquirer.

FIG. 8 is a logical block diagram of the acquirer.

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of encrypted message routing through the intermediary service.

FIG. 10A is a flowchart of a process for selectively activating or deactivating an account through the intermediary service.

FIG. 10B is a flowchart of a process for handling an authorization request by an issuing institution.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A transaction processing service that operates as an intermediary between acquirers of financial transaction requests and issuing institutions that process the financial transaction requests is disclosed (hereinafter referred to as "the intermediary service" or "the service"). The intermediary communicates with an acquirer to provide account information that can be used by the acquirer to process the financial transaction requests. The intermediary service utilizes a customer's mobile device as an out-of-band communication channel to notify a customer of a received financial transaction request. In certain circumstances, before continuing to process the received financial transaction request the service must first receive the customer's confirmation of the transaction. By seeking out-of-band confirmation from a customer to a transaction, the disclosed intermediary service thereby significantly reduces the occurrence of fraud without changing or otherwise burdening standard merchant payment processes.

To initiate a transaction, a customer presents a card or token containing unique identifying information to a merchant in order to pay for a purchase. The token may be, for example, an RFID tag or other contactless device for providing the unique identifying information and may be contained in or attached

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to the customer's mobile device. The merchant transmits the unique identifying information to an acquirer (i.e., a financial institution that provides a clearinghouse service for consolidating financial transactions) in an initial authorization request. The acquirer recognizes that the initial authorization request is associated with the intermediary service based on the unique identifying information, and transmits at least part of the initial authorization request to the intermediary service. The intermediary service authenticates the request and retrieves stored customer information from a database based on the identifying information. The stored customer information includes an address of the customer's mobile device, a reference to one or more payment instruments associated with the customer, and a verification code associated with the customer's intermediary service account.

Using the retrieved address of the device, the intermediary service transmits a transaction notification message to the customer's mobile device. The transaction notification message may include the name or location of the point of purchase, the transaction amount, a listing of payment instruments that may be used to pay for the transaction, and/or other pertinent characteristics of the transaction. The transaction notification message may also specify a required response from the customer. The required response may vary depending on the requesting merchant, the type of transaction, the amount of the transaction, or other factor associated with the transaction (e.g., the type of goods or services being sold, an assessment of the likelihood of fraud, etc.). For example, a low-price transaction may require no response, a higher value transaction may require that the customer confirm the transaction, and a still higher value transaction may require that the customer confirm the transaction and provide a verification code in response to the transaction notification message. The transaction notification message is presented to the customer on the mobile device. The intermediary service may also support fallback methods for transmitting the transaction notification message to the customer in the event that the primary method of sending the message to the customer is not available.

If a response is required from the customer, the customer's response is received by the mobile device and transmitted to the intermediary service. The intermediary service continues processing of the initial authorization request based on the customer's response. If the customer fails to respond to the transaction notification message, rejects the transaction, or provides an incorrect verification code, the intermediary service sends a denial message to the acquirer and the transaction fails.

If the customer authorizes the transaction by confirming the transaction, or confirming the transaction and providing a correct verification code, the intermediary service transmits an information request to the issuing institution of a payment instrument that is to be used to complete the transaction. In response to the request, the issuing institution provides account information for the selected payment instrument. The intermediary service forwards the account information to the acquirer, which generates a modified authorization request based on the received account information. The acquirer then sends the modified request to the associated payment association in accordance with its standard practices. By providing the account information to generate the modified authorization request, the intermediary service allows a customer to easily select among multiple payment instruments while using a single token or identifier at the time of payment. In addition, the provided account information may include additional verification that enables the payment association to process the transaction with a lower fee.

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In some embodiments, the intermediary service may maintain a record of a set of payment instruments that are available to each customer for purposes of a transaction. One or more payment instruments may be automatically selected for each transaction based on rules that are defined by the intermediary service, by the customer, or by the merchant. Alternatively, a customer may be allowed to select a payment instrument from a list of payment instruments that are provided in a transaction notification message that is transmitted by the service to the customer. The selected payment instrument or payment instruments determine the issuing institution or institutions to which the intermediary service sends the information request.

The intermediary service may also provide a rules module that stores a set of rules for processing transactions. Each rule specifies one or more conditions to be tested and one or more actions to be executed based on the tests. For each authorization request, the service determines the applicable rules to apply and tests conditions for each rule. Based on the test results, the service either executes or does not execute an associated action. Conditions may be specified based on transaction information, customer information, or other information. For example, a rule might specify a condition to test whether the transaction value is above a threshold value that requires special handling. Actions define the service's response to a particular result in testing a condition. To continue the previous example, the rule may include an action to specify a verification procedure to carry out when the transaction value exceeds the threshold value.

Some rules apply to all transactions, regardless of the customer initiating the transaction, while other rules apply to transactions from specified groups of accounts. Rules may be specified by any participant in the transaction chain, including the customer, the merchant, the issuing institution, and the intermediary service, or by a combination of rules from one or more of these parties.

The intermediary service may also provide functionality to enable a customer to selectively change the status of an account by activating or deactivating the account. In some embodiments, the intermediary service manages account status using the rules module capabilities discussed above. In these embodiments, the intermediary service allows the customer to define a rule to specify time intervals when an account may be used. When an authorization request is received, the intermediary service rejects the request if the time is not within an authorized time interval.

In other embodiments, the intermediary service provides an interface for customers and manages account status, while the issuing institution manages activation or deactivation using the account status information. In these embodiments, a customer communicates with the intermediary service to direct the service to change the account status. The intermediary service determines the account's issuing institution and provides an indication to the issuing institution of the current status of the account (or of the change in status). In some embodiments, the intermediary service provides the indication by transmitting a message to the issuing institution to notify it of the new status. Alternatively, the intermediary service may store the account status information in its own database. The issuing institution may then request account status from the intermediary service whenever it needs the information, such as when it receives an authorization request. An advantage of the issuing institution-managed implementation is that it allows the intermediary service to control account status for all uses of the account, even for authorization requests that do not pass through the intermediary service. At the same time, this implementation takes advantage of the fact that the customer is already registered

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with intermediary service, so that the intermediary service can provide verification procedures to confirm changes in account status.

In some embodiments, a customer may provide the unique identifying information to an online merchant via a computer interface, such as via a checkout process implemented on a web site. The online merchant transmits the unique identifying information to an acquirer (i.e., a financial institution that provides a clearinghouse service for consolidating financial transactions) in an initial authorization request. The transaction is then processed by the intermediary service in a similar manner to transactions received from a brick-and-mortar merchant. Alternatively, the online merchant may bypass the acquirer by transmitting the information directly to the intermediary service. The transaction may then be processed by the intermediary service as discussed above, with the online merchant acting in the acquirer's role.

When sensitive account information is transmitted through the intermediary service from a financial institution to an acquirer, the account information may remain in an encrypted form that cannot be interpreted or used by the intermediary service. For example, the intermediary service may allow customers to request payment with a debit card that requires a PIN or other unique code. Rather than having the customer enter the PIN or unique code, the PIN or code is transmitted by a financial institution across the intermediary service in an encrypted manner such that it cannot be utilized by the service. Only the intended receiving party has the necessary information to decrypt and use the received PIN or code. In this manner, customers are able to utilize the intermediary service for transactions like debit purchases. Such transactions are normally not available in certain environments because of rules pertaining to the handling and processing of PINs.

Various embodiments of the invention will now be described. The following description provides specific details for a thorough understanding and an enabling description of these embodiments. One skilled in the art will understand, however, that the invention may be practiced without many of these details. Additionally, some well-known structures or functions may not be shown or described in detail, so as to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the relevant description of the various embodiments. The terminology used in the description presented below is intended to be interpreted in its broadest reasonable manner, even though it is being used in conjunction with a detailed description of certain specific embodiments of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a representative environment 100 in which various parties process financial transaction data according to prior art methods. In the prior art environment, a transaction is initiated in step 1 when a customer 102 tenders a credit or debit card 104 at a point of purchase associated with a merchant 106. As used herein, "point of purchase" refers to any point where a card is used to pay for a good or service. A point of purchase may include, for example, a store, a vending machine, an online retailer, a restaurant, a contractor, a provider of services, etc.

To obtain identifying information contained on a tendered card and initiate the transaction process, the customer 102 or the merchant 106 may swipe the card 104 through a card reader and, if required, enter a PIN or code. Alternatively, for a purchase made via a website, phone, or other network-accessible service, the customer 102 may provide a card number, associated name, and/or other identifying information to the merchant. The identifying information that is obtained from the card depends on the type of transaction and the available systems for reading the card. Standard credit and

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debit cards include several sets of information referred to as Track 1 and Track 2. The data on Track 1 is considered public, while the data on Track 2 is considered private and must be transmitted using special security protections dictated by the issuing bank or the payment association (e.g., Visa, MasterCard, etc.). However, transaction fees are lower if data from Track 2 is also provided. Because of the security restrictions and the lack of a reader that can read the tracks, data from Track 2 is generally not available for online, mail order, or telephone transactions (generally referred to as "card not present transactions").

After receiving identifying information, the merchant 106 in step 2 sends an authorization request to an acquirer 108. The authorization request includes transaction information such as the identifying information, point of purchase information (e.g., a merchant's name or identifier), and the transaction details (e.g., price, products, quantities, fees and taxes). The acquirer 108 is generally a separate financial institution that functions as a clearinghouse for many electronic transactions. The acquirer 108 in step 3 forwards the authorization request to a payment association 112, which forwards the request to an issuing institution 110 in step 4. The issuing institution 110 may be, for example, a bank or other institution that provided the credit or debit card.

After receiving the authorization request, the issuing institution 110 evaluates the request by verifying the identifying information and the transaction amount. The issuing institution 110 then authorizes the transaction in step 5 by transmitting an authorization message to the payment association 112, which forwards the message to the acquirer 108 in step 6. In step 7, the acquirer 108 forwards the authorization message to the point of purchase 106, which records the completed transaction. At a later time, the issuing institution 110 provides payment for the transaction by transmitting the funds in step 8 to the payment association 112, which forwards the payment to the acquirer 108 in step 9. In the final step, the acquirer forwards the funds to the point of purchase 106 in step 10.

FIGS. 2A, 2B, and 2C illustrate an environment 200 in which an intermediary service 204 operates and depicts the order in which various service and system modules involved in the transaction communicate in order to authorize and facilitate the completion of a specific transaction. FIG. 2A illustrates the communication steps for sending an initial authorization request to the intermediary service. A transaction begins in step 1 when a customer 102 uses a token 202 to provide unique identifying information to the merchant 106 at a point of purchase (POP) in order to make a purchase. As used herein, "token" is a generic term that refers to various means for providing the unique identifying information to the merchant 106. For example, a token may be a magnetic strip on a credit or debit card, a radio frequency identification (RFID) tag embedded in a card or mobile device, an optical pattern that is scanned by a scanner (e.g., a bar code) or similar or different technologies for conveying identifying information to the merchant. As discussed above, the identifying information may be provided at the point of purchase by swiping a card or by the customer 102 providing the information such as by typing identifying information using a keyboard (e.g., when purchasing at a website). The point of purchase may alternatively receive the information by detecting, through the use of a radio frequency identification (RFID) reader, an RFID token or other identification token associated with the card or with the customer's mobile device. The token 202 may be issued by the intermediary service 204 and is generally not associated with the customer's credit or debit cards. The unique identifying information

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may be an alpha-numeric code, a sixteen digit number similar to a credit card number, or one or more pieces of data that uniquely identifies the customer. The point of purchase **106** then generates the initial authorization request based on the received identifying information, point of purchase information, and transaction information and transmits the initial authorization request to the acquirer **108** in step **2**. In some embodiments, the initial authorization request includes a unique transaction identifier. The transaction identifier may be retained throughout the authorization process such that every participant can use it to identify the transaction.

Rather than send the initial authorization request directly to the payment association **112**, the acquirer **108** in step **3** sends at least part of the data from the initial authorization request to the intermediary service **204**. The acquirer is able to route the initial authorization request to the intermediary service **204** because the identifying information transmitted in the authorization request identifies the initial authorization request as being associated with a customer **102** having an account with the intermediary service **204**. After receiving the data from the initial authorization request from the acquirer **108**, as will be discussed in additional detail herein, the intermediary service **204** authenticates the request to ensure that the request has been issued from a valid acquirer and the transaction is valid. Among other steps, the intermediary service **204** also retrieves customer information associated with the transaction. The customer information includes an address of a mobile device that is associated with the customer, one or more payment instruments (e.g., credit cards, debit cards, bank accounts, etc.) that are associated with the token **202**, and a verification code that is associated with the customer, the token, or with a particular payment instrument. The customer information may also include any customer-defined rules on how such payment instruments are to be applied to the transaction.

FIG. **2B** illustrates a two-step authorization process performed by the intermediary service. After authenticating the initial authorization request from the acquirer **108**, at a step **4a** the intermediary service **204** transmits a transaction notification message to a mobile device **206** that is associated with the customer. The mobile device may be a mobile phone, a smart phone, a media player (e.g., an Apple iPod, or iTouch), a mobile game device (e.g. a Nintendo GameBoy, a Sony PSP), a personal digital assistant (PDA), an email device (e.g., a Blackberry), or any other device that may send and receive wireless transmissions. The transaction notification message is transmitted to the mobile device via an XMPP message using the retrieved address of the mobile device. The XMPP message may be sent using a data channel, such as a data network implementing TCP/IP provided by a wireless service provider. The message may be sent to a standard TCP port, such as port **5222**. The retrieved address may be, for example, a telephone number, network address, or e-mail address associated with the mobile device. The transaction notification message includes transaction information such as the amount, time, or location of the transaction. The transaction notification message may also request the customer **102** to provide information to continue the transaction, such as to provide a transaction confirmation, a customer-specific, token-specific, or payment instrument specific) verification code, and/or a selection of a payment instrument to use for the transaction.

In the event that the intermediary service **204** is unable to transmit the transaction notification message to the mobile device, the intermediary service may support fallback methods for transmitting a transaction notification message to the customer. For example, in the event that the intermediary

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service is unable to communicate with the mobile device using an XMPP-formatted message, the service may also send the transaction notification message to the device using a short message service (SMS) message, an email message, or through another messaging channel. In some embodiments, the intermediary service may call the mobile device (if the mobile device has voice capability) and may use an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system to solicit the confirmation from the customers. If the mobile device cannot be reached via any channel, in some embodiments the intermediary service **204** transmits the transaction notification message to a different device capable of receiving data messages that is associated with the customer, such as a personal computer. Alternatively, the intermediary service may attempt to communicate with the customer through a land-line telephone. The intermediary service may maintain a prioritized list of fallback methods to use, and may proceed through the list until the transaction notification message is delivered to the customer or until a certain period has elapsed and the service declares a delivery failure.

FIGS. **3A-3D** are representative screenshots of a transaction notification message that may appear to a customer of a mobile device. Although the figures depict each example message separately, portions of the messages shown in FIGS. **3A-3D** may in some cases be combined in a single message. FIG. **3A** depicts a representative screenshot **220** associated with a first notification message. The notification message includes a region **222** that contains details of the financial transaction, such as a vendor (in the depicted example, a Barnes & Noble bookstore), a total amount being charged (\$21.36), and a financial instrument that is being used to complete the transaction (a personal Visa card, automatically selected as a result of a service, customer, or merchant rule). For transactions under a first threshold, the service may not require a customer to confirm that the transaction should take place. In the depicted example, the notification message therefore includes a message **224** to the customer indicating that no response is required to approve the transaction. If, however, the customer is unaware of the transaction and therefore believes that the transaction may be a fraudulent one, the customer is presented with a “deny” button **226**. By selecting the deny button, the customer is able to notify the intermediary service that the transaction is fraudulent or in error and thereby cause the intermediary service to terminate the transaction.

FIG. **3B** depicts a representative screenshot **228** associated with a second notification message. The notification message includes a region **222** that contains details of the financial transaction, such as a vendor (in the depicted example, a restaurant), a total amount being charged (\$75.24), and a financial instrument that is being used to complete the transaction (a debit card, automatically selected as a result of a service, customer, or merchant rule). For transactions between the first threshold and a second threshold, the service may require a customer to confirm that the transaction should take place. In the depicted example, the notification message therefore includes a message **230** to the customer indicating that the customer must confirm or deny the transaction. To confirm the transaction, the customer may select a “confirm” button **232**. By selecting the confirm button, the customer is able to notify the intermediary service that the transaction should proceed. To deny the transaction, the customer selects the “deny” button **226**. Selecting the deny button notifies the intermediary service that the transaction is fraudulent or in error and thereby cause the intermediary service to terminate the transaction.

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FIG. 3C depicts a representative screenshot **234** associated with a third notification message. The notification message includes a region **222** that contains details of the financial transaction, such as a vendor (in the depicted example, Office Depot), a total amount being charged (\$132.16), and a financial instrument that is being used to complete the transaction (a business American Express card, automatically selected as a result of a service, customer, or merchant rule). For transactions above the second threshold, the service may require a customer to confirm that the transaction should take place by entering the customer's verification code. In the depicted example, the notification message therefore includes a message **236** to the customer indicating that the customer must enter the verification code. A text entry box **238** is provided, which displays a default character (e.g., “*”) as an additional security measure as the customer keys in their verification code. After entry of the code, the customer selects an “enter” button **240** to confirm the transaction. By selecting the enter button, the customer notifies the intermediary service that the transaction should proceed, provided that the verification code entered by the customer matches the verification code that is associated with the customer, the token, or the payment instrument and stored by the service. To deny the transaction, the customer selects the “deny” button **226**. Selecting the deny button notifies the intermediary service that the transaction is fraudulent and thereby cause the intermediary service to terminate the transaction.

FIG. 3D depicts a representative screenshot **242** associated with a fourth notification message. The notification message includes a region **222** that contains details of the financial transaction, such as a vendor (in the depicted example, a restaurant) and a total amount being charged (\$75.24). Rather than the display of an automatically-selected payment instrument that will be used as the financial instrument in the transaction, however, the fourth notification message includes a drop-down menu **244** that allows the customer to affirmatively select the desired payment instrument that the customer would like to use for the transaction. For example, the customer may select a direct transfer from a checking account (depicted), or any debit, credit, gift certificate, or other holder of value that is associated with the account of the customer at the intermediary service. Once the customer has selected the desired financial instrument to use in the transaction, the customer then confirms that the transaction should proceed by selecting the “confirm” button **232**. By selecting the confirm button, the customer is able to notify the intermediary service that the transaction should proceed using the selected financial instrument. To deny the transaction, the customer selects the “deny” button **226**. Selecting the deny button notifies the intermediary service that the transaction is fraudulent or in error and thereby cause the intermediary service to terminate the transaction.

Returning to FIG. 2B, when required by the transaction notification message (such as required by the transaction notification messages in FIGS. 3B-3D), the customer **102** uses the mobile device **206** to send a confirmation message. Such a confirmation message is sent in a step **4b**, and may confirm the transaction or deny the transaction in the transaction notification message. If the customer denies the transaction, the intermediary service ends further processing of the first authorization request and notifies the acquirer **108** that the request has been denied. The acquirer, in turn, notifies the merchant who then cancels the transaction.

If, however, the customer confirms the transaction in the notification message from the mobile device **206**, or if the notification message does not require a confirmation receipt from the customer (such as in the transaction notification

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message in FIG. 3A) the intermediary service **204** generates an information request, which is used to obtain account information for a selected payment instrument. As described below, the account information is used to complete the process of authorizing the transaction. The information request is based on the initial authorization request, the customer's verification message, and the stored customer information. The information request is to be sent to the appropriate issuing institution with sufficient information to allow the issuing institution to provide the correct account information in response to the request.

If the retrieved customer information only contains a single payment instrument, the information request is constructed and transmitted to the issuing institution associated with the single payment instrument. If, however, the retrieved customer information includes multiple payment instruments, the intermediary service **204** may automatically determine which payment instrument is to be used for the transaction. The determination may be based on default rules that are maintained by the service. For example, the service may require that all transactions below a certain dollar value be processed as a debit transaction, and all transactions above the certain dollar value be processed as a credit card transaction. The determination may be based on rules that are specified by the merchant associated with the transaction. For example, a merchant may only accept a certain type of charge card and the customer may be required to use the charge card that is accepted by the merchant. The determination may also be based on rules that are defined by the customer, such as the use of one payment instrument for charges at restaurants and the use of another payment instrument for charges everywhere else. The customer may define processing rules based on many different factors, such as the location of the purchase, the point of purchase, and the day or date of the purchase. As an example, a customer might specify that a business credit card should be used for transactions occurring during regular business hours on weekdays, while a personal credit card should be used for transactions occurring on a weekend or after normal business hours on a weekday. In some circumstances, such as depicted in FIG. 3D, the transaction notification message that is transmitted to the customer contains a menu that allows the customer to select which payment instrument that they would like to use for the transaction. If such a selection is made by the customer, the intermediary service uses the selected payment instrument.

The intermediary service **204** transmits the information request to an issuing institution **110** associated with the selected payment instrument. If the intermediary service is integrated with the issuing institution, the request may be directly sent to the issuing institution **110** in step **5a**. The issuing institution **110** responds to the information request by providing account information associated with the selected payment instrument. In some embodiments, the account information is encrypted such that the information can be decrypted by the acquirer **108** but not by the intermediary service **204**. This provides additional security by reducing the number of entities that have access to the account information. However, in other embodiments, the intermediary service **204** decrypts the account information after receiving it from the issuing institution and provides the account information to the acquirer using its own encryption key. Because the account information is obtained directly from the issuing institution, it may also include Track **2** information for the payment instrument, which increases the security and reduces the cost of the transaction.

After obtaining the account information from the issuing institution **110**, the intermediary service **204** in step **7** sends

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the account information to the acquirer **108**. As discussed below, the acquirer **108** then generates a modified authorization request based on the initial authorization request and the received account information associated with the selected payment instrument. In some embodiments, this is done by replacing the identifying information in the initial authorization request with the account information.

In those cases in which the intermediary service **204** does not have a direct relationship with the issuing institution **110** of the selected payment instrument, however, the intermediary service may obtain the necessary account information from a secure storage provider **208**. The secure storage provider **208** is a data storage service that stores account information for payment instruments in a similar fashion to the issuing institution to enable the intermediary service to proceed with the transaction. The account information may be provided to the secure storage provider **208** at any time prior to the transaction, such as when the customer initially registers with the intermediary service. At a step **6a**, a request is made to the secure storage provider **208** for account information associated with the customer's selected payment instrument. At a step **6b**, the secure storage provider responds with the account information. The intermediary service **204** then provides the account information to the acquirer **108**, which generates the modified authentication request as if the information had been obtained from the issuing institution **110**.

FIG. **2C** illustrates a process for authorizing a transaction using a modified authorization request. As shown in FIG. **2C**, the process is executed in a similar manner to the process in FIG. **1**. Thus, in step **8a**, the acquirer sends the modified authorization request to the payment association **112**, which in step **9a** sends the request to the issuing institution **110** associated with the selected payment instrument. The issuing institution **110** authorizes the transaction based on the information in the modified authorization request (i.e., the account information provided through the intermediary service **204**). In step **9b**, the issuing institution **110** transmits an authorization message to the payment association **112**, which forwards the authorization message to the acquirer **108** in step **8b**. In step **10**, the acquirer **108** transmits the authorization message to the point of purchase **106**, which records the transaction. The payment process may then be carried out using the method discussed above. In some embodiments, the acquirer **108** also sends a copy of the authorization message or other transaction information (e.g., items purchased) to the intermediary service **204**. The intermediary service **204** may then send a receipt message to the mobile device **206** to indicate that the transaction was authorized.

FIG. **4** is a high-level block diagram showing an example of the architecture of a server **300**. One or more servers **300** may be utilized by, for example, the intermediary service **204** or the acquirer **108** to implement the transaction processing depicted in FIGS. **2A-2C**. The server **300** includes one or more processors **302** and memory **304** coupled to an interconnect **306**. The interconnect **306** shown in FIG. **4** is an abstraction that represents any one or more separate physical buses, point-to-point connections, or both connected by appropriate bridges, adapters, or controllers. The interconnect **306**, therefore, may include, for example, a system bus, a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) family bus, a HyperTransport or industry standard architecture (ISA) bus, a small computer system interface (SCSI) bus, a universal serial bus (USB), IIC (I2C) bus, or an Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standard 1394 bus, sometimes referred to as "Firewire".

The processor(s) **302** may include central processing units (CPUs) of the server **300** and, thus, control the overall opera-

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tion of the server **300** by executing software or firmware. The processor(s) **302** may be, or may include, one or more programmable general-purpose or special-purpose microprocessors, digital signal processors (DSPs), programmable controllers, application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), programmable logic devices (PLDs), or the like, or a combination of such devices. The memory **304** represents any form of random access memory (RAM), read-only memory (ROM), flash memory, or the like, or a combination of such devices.

The software or firmware executed by the processor(s) may be stored in a storage area **310** and/or in memory **304**, and typically includes an operating system **308** as well as one or more applications **318**. Data **314** utilized by the software or operating system is also stored in the storage area or memory. A network adapter **312** is connected to the processor(s) **302** through the interconnect **306**. The network adapter **312** provides the server **300** with the ability to communicate with remote devices, such as clients, over a network **316** and may be, for example, an Ethernet adapter.

FIG. **5** illustrates a logical block diagram of the intermediary service **204**. As discussed above, the intermediary service **204** receives an initial authorization request from the acquirer **108** and executes additional steps to notify the customer of the transaction and receive the customer's verification of the transaction. The intermediary service **204** also requests account information from the issuing institution **110** and provides the account information to the acquirer **108**. Aspects of the service may be implemented as special purpose hard-wired circuitry, programmable circuitry, or as a combination of these. As will be described in additional detail herein, the intermediary service **204** includes a number of modules to implement the functions of the service. The modules and their underlying code and/or data may be implemented in a single physical device or distributed over multiple physical devices and the functionality implemented by calls to remote services. Assuming a programmable implementation, the code to support the functionality of the service may be stored on a computer readable medium such as an optical drive, flash memory, or a hard drive. One skilled in the art will appreciate that at least some of the individual modules may be implemented using application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs), programmable logic, or a general-purpose processor configured with software and/or firmware.

As previously described, the intermediary service **204** receives an initial authorization request from the acquirer **108** and transmits an information request to the issuing institution **110**. The intermediary service **204** receives account information in response to the information request and provides the received account information to the acquirer **108**. The intermediary service **204** also communicates with a mobile device **206** to notify the customer of a requested transaction and receive the customer's verification of the transaction. The intermediary service **204** also interacts with a storage component **402**, which is configured to store configuration information and customer information. In particular, the storage component **402** stores data linking the identifying information received from the acquirer **104** to customer-specific information, such as the address of the mobile device **206**, one or more payment instruments associated with the customer, and a verification code or codes associated with the customer, the token, or the payment instruments.

The intermediary service **204** includes various modules to assist in processing authorization requests. In particular, the intermediary service **204** includes a validation module **404**, which is configured to receive initial authorization requests and validate that the requests are correctly formed. Validating

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initial authorization requests may include, for example, verifying that the request is correctly structured and includes all of the required data fields. In some embodiments, the authorization request is specified in extensible markup language (XML). In these embodiments, validation includes determining that the XML is well-formed.

The intermediary service **204** also includes an authentication module **406**, which is configured to authenticate the sender of the authorization request. Authentication is used to avoid having an imposter pose as a legitimate acquirer for the purpose of submitting fraudulent requests for payment. The authentication module **406** may authenticate the acquirer using methods well known in the art. For example, the authentication module **406** may be configured to verify a digital signature associated with the acquirer and contained in an initial authorization request or in an authentication exchange completed prior to receiving an initial authorization request. Alternatively, the authentication module **406** may be configured to authenticate the acquirer by using a shared encryption key to decrypt a portion of the data in the authorization request. To do so, the authentication module **406** interacts with an encryption module **408**, which is configured to execute an encryption algorithm that is complementary to an encryption algorithm that is used by the acquirer **108**. The encryption module **408** is also used to encrypt messages sent from the intermediary service **204** to mobile devices **206**, issuing institutions **110**, and the data storage service **208**. In some embodiments, the encryption module also decrypts messages received from the issuing institution and encrypts messages sent to the acquirer **108**.

The intermediary service **204** includes a customer management module **410**, which is configured to retrieve customer information associated with the initial authorization request. The customer information is accessed from the storage component **402** based on the identifying information contained in the initial authorization request. As discussed above, the identifying information may be an alpha-numeric code, a sixteen digit number similar to a credit card number, or one or more pieces of data that uniquely identifies the customer (e.g., a customer nickname). The stored customer information include an address of a mobile device associated with the customer, information defining one or more payment instruments that may be utilized by the customer to complete a purchase transaction, and a verification code or codes that are associated with the customer, the token, or the payment instruments. If multiple payments instruments are defined, the customer information may also specify a default payment instrument or a set of parameters for determining which payment instrument should be used for a particular transaction.

After the customer management module **410** retrieves the stored customer information, a rules module **412** determines the service's response to the initial authorization request. In some embodiments, the rules module **412** is configured to determine the type of notification to provide to the customer's mobile device and the required level of customer response to the notification in order to confirm the transaction. The rules module **412** may also determine a selected payment instrument to use in the transaction. The type of notification may vary depending on the type and amount of the transaction. For example, the service may require different responses from the customer depending on the total value of the purchase. At a first level (e.g., less than \$25), the service may be configured to send a transaction notification to the mobile device without requiring any response from the customer. At a second level (e.g., between \$25 and \$100), the service may require that the customer reply to the transaction notification with a response that either authorizes or rejects the transaction. At a third level

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(e.g., above \$100), the service may require that the customer reply to the transaction notification with a response that either authorizes or rejects the transaction, as well as provide a verification code with the response. Such rules may be defined by the operator of the service, by merchants that interact with the service, by issuing institutions, or by customers that use the service. While three levels are provided as an example, it will be appreciated that a greater or lesser number of levels may be utilized by the service. If existing service-, merchant-, or customer-defined rules do not already specify the payment instrument to use in the transaction, the rules module **412** will also require that the customer select a payment instrument to use for the transaction in the response. In some embodiments, the rules module **412** includes merchant-defined rules specifying that certain payment instruments are or are not accepted by a particular merchant. For example, a particular merchant may specify a rule indicating that it will not accept payment using American Express and will accept payment using the merchant's gift cards. The rules module **412** can then use this information in selecting the payment instrument or in limiting the number of payment instruments from which a customer can select for a transaction.

In general, the rules module **412** stores a set of rules in the storage component **402**. Each rule includes information specifying a customer or group of customers to which the rule applies, a set of conditions that must be met for the rule to be satisfied, and associated actions that are taken when the rule has been satisfied. In the simplest case, a rule identifies a particular customer whose transactions will be subject to the rule. However, a rule may also apply to groups of customers (e.g., for merchant-defined rules), or to all customers (e.g., for service-defined rules). Whether a rule applies to a single customer, to a group of customers, or to all customers may be specified by a code or other mapping to a list of customers that the service maintains. In some embodiments, an individual customer is allowed to create additional rules that apply to the customer's account. For example, the service may allow a customer to create sub-accounts associated with a master account (e.g., a parent creating an account for a child). The customer is then allowed to define an additional set of rules to apply to one or more of the created sub-accounts.

The set of conditions for a rule defines a set of tests that the rules module **412** evaluates each time it evaluates the rule. In order for the rule to be satisfied, all of the conditions specified by the rule must be met. Each condition tests one or more factors. The factors tested may include binary factors (factors having a "true" or "false" value), factors having a numerical value (e.g., numbers falling within a range from 1-100); factors having a range of non-numeric values (e.g., high/medium/low), factors having a textual value (e.g., if a particular string equals a vendor name), or any other value that may be tested. A rule may connect multiple conditions using Boolean connectors (e.g., AND, OR, or NOT operators) in order to determine whether the rule has been satisfied in the applied situation. For example, the system could apply a rule for a customer that utilizes a corporate credit card of the customer for all charges at a particular merchant that occurs during a work week. Such a rule may be phrased as follows:

```
IF (day = Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday) AND
   (vendor = Office Max) AND (below credit limit? = true)
THEN (apply <Corporate Card>)
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The service could also apply a rule to carry out the transaction value test described above, where the service executes a different verification procedure depending whether the transaction value is within a first range (under \$25), a second range (between \$25 and \$100), or a third range (over \$100). Such a rule may be phrased as follows:

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IF (transaction value <$25.00) THEN (apply <Verification Procedure 1>) ELSE
IF ((transaction value >$25.00) AND (transaction value <$100.00)) THEN
  (apply <Verification Procedure 2>) ELSE
  IF (transaction value >$100.00) THEN (apply <Verification Procedure 3>)

```

Other conditions that the service could support are discussed in greater detail below.

Each rule also specifies a set of actions to be executed based on the results of evaluating the conditions. In some embodiments, each rule includes a single action that is executed when the conditions are met and not executed when the conditions are not met. Alternatively, the service may define multiple actions that are selected based on the results of testing the conditions. An action may be simple, such as rejecting the authorization request, or more complicated, such as specifying a verification procedure to be executed before the authorization process continues. The rules module 412 may be configured to execute each action immediately. However, because the service will often test multiple rules for each transaction, the rules module 412 generally tracks the actions to be performed and executes the action(s) after testing every applicable rule.

In some embodiments, a customer, merchant, or the service may specify a time interval during which the rule is active. Each rule with a specified time interval is evaluated only during the time interval and is not evaluated at other times. By allowing a rule to be activated for certain time periods and deactivated for other time periods, a rule may be flexibly tailored to different circumstances. For example, a rule could be tailored by a customer to automatically cover certain payment requests that occur when the customer is on vacation.

One skilled in the art will appreciate that a wide variety of rules can be defined using information that is managed by, or accessible to, the service. In particular, conditions may be defined to evaluate transaction information, customer or account information, or other service information. Examples of factors that may be considered when defining a condition include:

- The amount of the transaction,
- Whether a token was presented to the merchant for the transaction and conveyed identifying information to the merchant, or whether the customer manually-entered such identifying information,
- Whether a card verification code (MN) was provided as part of the transaction,
- The location of the transaction and/or the merchant (e.g., whether the location is within a particular geographical area),
- Whether the customer's location differs from the merchant's location (e.g., for Internet purchases),
- The time and distance from the last transaction or from a combination of recent transactions,
- The customer's historical purchase activity,
- Rewards provided to the customer for using a particular payment instrument for the transaction,
- The merchant type (e.g., supermarket, electronics store),

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The transaction value (e.g., whether the transaction value is within a specified range),
 The item type or description (e.g., whether the transaction involves a particular item),
 The transaction time,
 The payment method, and
 Any issuing institution-specific rules.

Similarly, the service may support a variety of actions that can be executed based on the result of evaluating a rule.

10 Examples of actions that may be defined include:

- Rejecting or accepting the transaction,
- Specifying one or more verification procedures that are executed as part of the transaction (e.g., specifying whether the customer must provide a PIN to verify the transaction),
- Selecting one or more payment instruments to be used to complete the transaction or limiting available payment instruments that may be used in the transaction,
- Selecting one or more mobile devices to receive a transaction notification,
- Selecting a particular shipping method or profile for products that are purchased during the transaction.

The "selecting a payment instrument" action enables a customer to specify that a particular payment instrument should always be used in specified situations, such as for transactions with a particular merchant or transactions that exceed a specified amount. Similarly, the "selecting a mobile device" action allows a customer to specify that multiple notifications should be sent for some transactions (e.g., a message to a first device requesting approval and a message to a second device containing transaction information but not requesting approval). As another example, a parent who has established a sub-account for a child could specify a rule that notifications for low-value transactions are sent to the child's mobile device, while notifications for higher-value transactions are sent to the parent's mobile device.

The service may also maintain a transaction history that tracks purchases for an account over a period of time. The service can use the transaction history information to provide rules that can respond to transactions that deviate from the usual patterns for the account. For example, rules may be defined to detect when purchases are made at a much higher frequency than usual or at locations that are not typical. In response, the rules may direct the service to require additional verification or to reject unusual transactions.

The intermediary service 204 also includes a mobile device communication module 414, which is configured to communicate with mobile devices 206. The mobile device communication module 414 generates and transmits a transaction notification message in response to the initial authorization request. The transaction notification message includes transaction information, such as the amount of the transaction and the name or location of the merchant requesting the authorization. The transaction notification message may also specify a payment instrument to use for the transaction or specify a list of payment instruments and request a selection from the list. The transaction notification may be sent to the mobile device in a variety of messaging formats. In some embodiments, the transaction notification is transmitted to mobile devices 206 via an asynchronous XMPP message. To allow a mobile device to receive an XMPP-encoded message, the mobile device includes a mobile device client 418 that runs in the background of the device. The mobile device client 418 may be pre-installed on the mobile device 206, or may be downloaded to the mobile device 206 when a customer opens an account with the intermediary service. In some embodiments, the mobile device client 418 operates continuously,

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since it is impossible to predict when a customer might attempt to make a purchase. In these embodiments, the mobile device **206** remains in a state where it always can receive a transaction notification message. However, the mobile device **206** will often operate in a standby or low-power mode in order to preserve battery power. In these embodiments, the mobile device client **418** cannot be operated continuously. Instead, the intermediary service **204** sends a wake-up message to the mobile device client **418** before sending a transaction notification message. The wake-up message may be transmitted on a different messaging channel, such as via a binary SMS message or via a WAP push message or other remote push service.

Once the service has determined that the transaction has been confirmed by the customer, an issuing institution communication module **416** generates an information request based on the received initial authorization request, the customer information, and the information received from the mobile device **206** (if any). In particular, the information request may include the desired payment instrument information, the transaction amount, transaction items, and information about the point of purchase. The issuing institution communication module **414** encrypts the request using the encryption module **408** and transmits the message to the issuing institution **112** where the information request is processed.

After the information request is processed by the issuing institution **112**, the issuing institution communication module **414** receives an account information message from the issuing institution that includes account information associated with the selected payment instrument. The account information may include, for example, the credit card number and expiration date of a credit card selected from the set of available payment instruments. After receiving the account information, the intermediary service **204** forwards the information to the acquirer **106**. In some embodiments, the account information is encrypted by the issuing institution **112** such that it can only be decrypted by the acquirer **106** (i.e., the account information cannot be interpreted by the intermediary service **204**). Alternatively, the account information may be decrypted by the intermediary service **204** and re-encrypted for transmission to the acquirer **106**. The acquirer **106** then proceeds according to the process discussed above in FIGS. 2A-C.

As previously stated, the acquirer **108** may also send information from the authorization message and/or other transaction information to the intermediary service **204**. The mobile device communication module **416** then generates a receipt message and transmits the receipt message to the mobile device **206** using the methods discussed above. In some embodiments, the mobile device client **418** provides a "dispute" button that may be selected by the customer to indicate that the transaction was erroneous or fraudulent such that the issuing institution **110** should initiate dispute proceedings.

The intermediary service **204** also includes a customer communication module **420**, which is configured to communicate with a customer **422**. The customer communication module **420** works with a request evaluation module **424** to execute requests received from the customer **422**. In particular, the customer communication module **420** receives account setup and configuration information and enables the customer **422** to selectively change account status. The customer **422** may also communicate with the customer communication module **420** to define customer-specified rules, as discussed above. Customers **422** may send information to the customer communication module **420** using a web page or a dedicated application on a PC or mobile device.

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To change the status of an account a customer **422** sends information to the customer communication module **420** to notify the intermediary service **204** that a selected account should be activated or deactivated. The information may also specify a time that the change in status should be made or a time interval over which the change should apply. For example, a customer who is planning a vacation for a week may specify that a particular account should be deactivated during that vacation but should be reactivated at the end of that time. In response, the request evaluation **424** determines if activation and deactivation are to be managed by the issuing institution **110** and, if necessary, provides an indication of any status change (or current status) to the issuing institution **110**. The process of changing account status is discussed in greater detail below with reference to FIGS. 10A and 10B.

FIGS. 6A and 6B illustrate a flowchart of a process **500** for processing financial transaction data executed by the intermediary service **204**. Processing begins in block **502**, where the intermediary service **204** receives an initial authorization request from an acquirer **106**. As discussed above, the initial authorization request includes unique identifying information, transaction information (e.g., the amount of the transaction, the transaction identifier, etc.), and point of purchase information. After receiving an initial authorization request, processing proceeds to block **504**, where the service validates the request according to the methods discussed above. The validation step may include, for example, verifying that the message is in a proper format and verifying that the message includes the essential data for handling the request. Processing then proceeds to block **506**, where the service authenticates the requester. As discussed above, the authorization request may include a digital signature provided by the acquirer that can be cryptographically verified. Alternatively, the service may authenticate the acquirer by using a shared cryptographic key to decrypt a portion of the data in the message.

The service then proceeds to block **508**, where it retrieves customer information corresponding to the information in the authorization request. Retrieving customer information may be executed by using some or all of the identifying information in the request as an index into a customer information database. As discussed above, the stored customer information may include information defining one or more payment instruments that the customer has indicated can be used to pay for a transaction. The customer information also includes an address of a mobile device, such as the mobile device's telephone number or IP address. The customer information is provided by a customer during an initial registration process in which the customer registers with the service and enters the appropriate information. Alternatively, the customer information may be provided by, for example, a financial institution that offers the intermediary service as an added benefit to a financial instrument provided to the customer.

After retrieving the stored customer information, processing proceeds to block **509**, where the service processes the rules specified by the rules module **412**. The process executed in this step is discussed in greater detail below with reference to FIG. 6D. In some cases, the rules module **412** determines that the service should carry out a verification procedure that includes a transaction notification message. In these cases, processing proceeds to block **510**, where the service generates a transaction notification message. The transaction notification message includes at least a minimum amount of information to enable the customer to confirm the transaction. Thus, the transaction notification message may include the transaction time, the transaction amount, the point of purchase, and/or the purchase location. The transaction notification

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tion message may also specify a payment instrument that will be used for the transaction, or a list of payment instruments that may be used and require that the customer select from the list. In addition, the transaction notification message specifies a required response from the customer, such as an authorization/denial of the transaction or the submission of a verification code.

After generating the transaction notification message, the service proceeds to block 512, where it sends the message to the mobile device 206. Processing then proceeds to block 514, where the service receives a reply from the mobile device 206. As discussed above, this step is not executed if the transaction notification message did not require a response from the customer. The service then proceeds to decision block 516, where it uses the reply message to determine whether the transaction was verified by the customer. In some cases, the service may do so by detecting a verification indicator in the reply message, which could simply be a single bit or a “yes” or “no” received from the mobile device 206. Alternatively, if the reply message includes a verification code, the service compares the received verification code to a verification code in the stored customer information. In some embodiments, the verification code is encrypted by the mobile device 206 using a one-way hash function. The intermediary service then verifies the transaction by comparing the received hash value to a value generated by applying the same one-way hash function to the stored verification code. If the reply message indicates that the customer has denied the request or the customer’s verification code does not match the stored verification code, processing proceeds to block 518, where the service rejects the authorization request. At this step, the service may transmit a rejection message to the acquirer to notify it of the rejected request.

If the transaction is verified by the customer, processing proceeds to block 520 in FIG. 6B, where the service generates an information request using information from the initial authorization request, the customer information, and/or the customer’s reply message. The information request may include identifying information from the initial authorization request or the customer information. After generating the information request in block 520, processing proceeds to block 522, where the service sends the message to the appropriate issuing institution.

Processing then proceeds to block 524, where the service receives an account information message from the issuing institution in response to the information request. As discussed above, the account information includes information associated with the selected payment instrument that can be used to authorize payment. The account information may be encrypted such that it can only be accessed by the acquirer 108. After receiving the account information, processing proceeds to block 526, where the intermediary service sends the account information to the acquirer 108, which can then generate the modified authorization request.

FIG. 6C is a flow chart of a process 530 for defining a rule to be executed by the intermediary service. The service executes the process 530 for each rule to be defined. The process 530 may be executed by components of the intermediary service 204 (e.g., the rules module 412 and the customer communication module 420 of FIG. 5) or by a separate management component that is configured to generate rules and store the rules in the storage component 402 (FIG. 5). Rules information may be specified remotely (e.g., by a customer) connecting through a network connection. Processing begins at block 532, where the service receives an indication of whether the rule applies to an individual account, to a group of accounts, or to all accounts. After the service receives the

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applicable account information, processing proceeds to block 534, where the service receives information specifying one or more conditions for the rule being defined. The service then proceeds to block 536, where it receives information specifying one or more actions associated with the rule. The information specifies the actions and also associates the action with a particular result of the conditions. For example, the rule may specify a first action to be performed if the conditions are met (i.e., the conditions return “true” when evaluated) and a second action to be performed if the conditions are not met. Processing then proceeds to block 538, where the service generates a rule based on the received information and stores the rule in the storage component 402. In some embodiments, the service may also receive and store information specifying an active time interval for the rule.

FIG. 6D is a flow chart of a process 550 for processing rules by the intermediary service. The service executes the process 550 during the processing of block 509 of FIG. 6A. Thus, the process 550 is executed each time the service receives a new authorization request. Processing begins at block 552, where the service uses identifying information in the authorization request to determine which account is requesting authorization. Processing then proceeds to block 554, where the service determines rules associated with the requesting account. As discussed above, each rule is associated with an account or a set of accounts. In block 554, the service determines rules that are specifically associated with the requesting account. Processing then proceeds to block 556, where the service determines rules that apply to any group that includes the requesting account, including rules that are configured to apply to every account. The service may also filter the rules to exclude those that are not active at the current time.

Once the service has determined the full set of applicable rules, processing proceeds to block 558, where the service selects the first rule from the set of applicable rules. As illustrated in FIG. 6D, the service processes each rule in a loop until all rules have been processed. One skilled in the art will appreciate the service may use other methods to process the applicable rules, such as processing the rules in parallel using multiple threads or processes.

After the service selects the first rule to apply, processing proceeds to block 560, where the service determines the conditions specified by the selected rule. Processing then proceeds to block 562, where the service determines the relevant information for evaluating conditions for the selected rule. The relevant information depends on the particular conditions surrounding the authorization request, and may be derived from the authorization request, from stored data such as the stored customer information, or from data maintained or accessible by the service, such as the current time. Processing then proceeds to block 564, where the service evaluates the conditions based on the relevant information. As previously discussed, the conditions may be connected based on Boolean operators, such as AND or OR operations.

Processing then proceeds to block 566, where the service determines a corresponding action based on the result of the evaluation and queues the corresponding action for execution. As discussed above, actions are specified when the rule is defined and correspond to particular results reached by evaluation of the rule. Actions may direct the service to affirm the authorization request, to use a particular payment instrument of combination of payment instruments in response to the authorization request, to reject the authorization request, or to execute a pre-determined verification procedure before affirming the authorization request. Queuing actions allows the service to avoid executing redundant actions in response to different rules. For example, if evaluation of a first rule

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indicates that the authorization request should be rejected and evaluation of a second rule indicates that a particular verification procedure should be executed, only the first action should be executed, because it would be pointless to do the verification procedure for a rejected transaction. By queuing actions, the service can look at all actions before attempting to execute any action. After the action is queued, processing proceeds to decision block **568**, where the service determines if there are additional rules to be processed. If there are additional rules, processing returns to block **558**, where the service selects the next rule and repeats the evaluation process. When no rules remain to be evaluated, the process ends.

The use of rules allows a customer, merchant, or the service to specify how authorization requests are processed for particular accounts. In addition to having rules to process such requests, in some circumstances it is beneficial to allow the customer or service greater control over the status of the account. That is, it would be beneficial to allow the customer or the service to easily turn an account on or off on a temporary basis. Such a feature would allow a customer, for example, to disable an account when desirable (e.g., when the customer is on vacation and will not be using one of the customer's accounts). FIG. **10A** is a flowchart of a process **1000** for controlling the status of an account through the intermediary service. The steps of the process **1000** may be implemented using various components of the intermediary service **204**, such as the customer communication module **420** and the request evaluation module **424**. Prior to executing the process **100**, the intermediary service **204** will have registered a customer's account. In the registration process, the customer communication module **420** receives account information, such as an account identifier and information identifying the issuing institution, from the customer. The intermediary service **204** may also have also verified the account and set up a relationship between the intermediary service **204** and the issuing institution **110**, if one was not previously established.

For any registered account, processing begins at block **1002**, where the service receives a request to change the account's status. The request may be received at any time after the account has been registered. The request includes information such as the account identifier, the requested change to the account status (e.g., to activate or deactivate the account), and, optionally, an applicable time interval for which the account status should be changed. After receiving the request, processing proceeds to block **1004**, where the service uses the account identifier, or other identifying information, to retrieve account information for the account from the storage component **402**. The retrieved information includes the identity of the issuing institution **110** and may also include information for verifying the authenticity of the status change, such as the customer's mobile telephone number. Processing then proceeds to decision block **1006**, where the service determines whether a verification procedure should be performed to confirm the account status change. Whether the service performs a verification procedure configured by the customer and/or the service. If a verification procedure is to be performed, processing continues to a block **1008**. At block **1008**, the service performs a verification procedure before continuing with the status change process. The verification procedure may include, for example, sending a message to the customer's mobile device and receiving confirmation from the customer via the mobile device. If the customer does not confirm the authenticity of the request to change the status of the account, the service rejects the status change. The customer may be required to confirm the authenticity by, for example, affirmatively responding to the verification

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procedure with an appropriate verification code. Other previously-described techniques for verifying a transaction request may similarly be applied to the verification of the status change.

If the verification procedure is successful, or if it is not performed, processing proceeds to decision block **1010**, where the service determines if activation and deactivation will be managed by the issuing institution **110**. The determination of whether the activation/deactivation is managed by the issuing institution may be based on an agreement between the issuing institution **110** and the intermediary service **204** or based on customer-specified settings. If status will not be managed by the issuing institution, processing proceeds to block **1012**, where the service uses the rules module **412** to change the account status. In particular, if the request directs the service to deactivate the account for a selected time period, the service defines a rule to reject authorization requests during the specified time period. Similarly, if the request later directs the service to activate the account, the service controls the rules module **412** to remove or modify previously-applied rules that rejected authorization requests during a specified time period. The modification, of rules by the rules module is carried out according to the process discussed above with reference to FIGS. **6C** and **6D**.

If the service determines that status will be managed by the issuing institution **110**, processing proceeds to decision block **1014** where the service determines whether the account status information will be stored locally. As above, this may be determined by the customer or may be based on an agreement between the issuing institution **110** and the intermediary service **204**. An advantage of having the intermediary service **204** store status information is the issuing institution **110** can avoid incurring the cost of developing infrastructure to receive and store the status information. Instead, as discussed below with reference to FIG. **10B**, the issuing institution **110** can query the intermediary service **204** for status information as needed, such as in response to an authorization request. If the service determines that the account status information will be stored by the issuing institution **110**, processing proceeds to block **1016**, where the service transmits a message to the issuing institution **110**. The message notifies the issuing institution **110** of the new status for the specified account and may be encrypted using the methods described above for handling authorization requests. If the service determines that the status will not be stored by the issuing institution, processing proceeds to block **1018**, where the service stores the account status in the storage component **402**. In some embodiments, the service may allow the customer to specify a start time for the change in account status. In these embodiments, the service only notifies the issuing institution **110** of any change in account status after the specified start time has passed.

Account status may be changed at a later time using a similar process. In one embodiment, the customer's request may specify a time interval for a particular status change. At the beginning of the interval, the intermediary service **204** provides an indication of the status change (e.g., by sending a message to the issuing institution) and at the end of the interval the service provides a second indication to return the account to its original status. Any request to change account status may specify a time in the future to implement a particular status change, rather than making the change immediately. When the specified time is reached, the intermediary service makes the requested change or initiates the requested change by transmitting appropriate messages to the issuing institution. Alternatively, the issuing institution **110** may manage the timing itself. In this case, the intermediary service

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204 provides the end time to the issuing institution 110 at the same time that it notifies the issuing institution 110 of the first status change. The issuing institution 110 then reverts to the original account status after the specified end time has passed.

If an attempt is made to use a deactivated account, the service may be configured to automatically notify the customer of, or query the customer about, the attempt. For example, the intermediary service 204 may send a notification message providing transaction information when an attempt is made to utilize a deactivated account. The notification message allows the customer to investigate the source of transaction and to reassess whether the account should remain deactivated. The notification message may allow the customer to reactivate the account from the customer's mobile device. Reactivation of the account could be done using a verification procedure similar to the previously-described procedure. That is, the service sends a notification message to the customer and allows the customer to reactivate the account by sending an appropriate authorization message to the service. In some embodiments, the service may be configured to require a verification code to reactivate the account.

When the intermediary service allows customers to manage the status of their account, the issuing institution and the intermediary service coordinate to ensure that the issuing institution properly allows or rejects authorization requests based on the account status. FIG. 10B is a flowchart of a process 1040 for handling an authorization request by the issuing institution 110. Processing begins at block 1042, where the issuing institution 110 receives an authorization request from the payment association 112.

Processing then proceeds to block 1044, where the issuing institution 110 looks up account information associated with the authorization request. Processing then proceeds to decision block 1046, where the issuing institution uses the account information to determine whether account status is stored by the issuing institution 110 or the intermediary service 204. If the status is stored by the issuing institution 110, processing proceeds to block 1048, where the institution looks up the current account status using an account database. Otherwise, processing proceeds to block 1050, where the institution communicates with the intermediary service 204 to request account status information.

Once the issuing institution 110 has received the current status for the account, processing proceeds to decision block 1052, where the issuing institution evaluates the current status to determine if the account is activated. If the account is activated, processing proceeds to block 1054, where the issuing institution handles the authorization request using standard credit procedures. If the account is not activated, processing proceeds to block 1056, where the institution rejects the authorization request. After the request has been handled, the process ends.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart of a process 700 for processing financial transaction data executed by an acquirer 108. The process 700 is executed by the acquirer 108 in conjunction with the process 500 executed by the intermediary service of FIGS. 6A and 6B. Processing begins at block 702, where the acquirer 108 receives an initial authorization request from the point of purchase 106. At a decision block 704, the acquirer determines whether the initial authorization request should be routed to the intermediary service 204 based on the identifying information contained in the initial authorization request. The determination may include, for example, assessing whether an identifying number contained in the initial authorization request falls within a range of identifying numbers or has a particular prefix associated with the intermediary ser-

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vice 204. If the initial authorization request is not associated with the intermediary service, at a block 706 the acquirer forwards the initial authorization request to the payment association 112 for processing in accordance with traditional processes as described in FIG. 1. If, however, the identifying information contained in the initial authorization request indicates that the initial authorization request is associated with the intermediary service, processing continues to block 708. At block 708, the acquirer 108 sends at least part of the data from the initial authorization request to the intermediary service 204.

Processing then proceeds to block 710, where the acquirer 108 receives account information from the intermediary service 204. The intermediary service 204 determines the account information using the process 500 of FIGS. 6A and 6B. The received account information may be received in encrypted or unencrypted form. If encrypted by the issuing institution or the intermediary service, the acquirer 108 may decrypt the account information using a locally-stored encryption key. After receiving the account information, processing proceeds to block 712, where the acquirer 108 generates a modified authorization request based on the initial authorization request and the received account information. As discussed above, the acquirer 108 may generate the modified authorization request by replacing identifying information contained in the original request with the received account information. The following is an example of an initial authorization request such as might be received from a point of purchase:

Transaction Identifier
Identifying Information
Initial Track 2 Data (optional)
Industry Standard Code
Merchant Information
Transaction Amount
Transaction Items

The identifying information results in the initial authorization request being sent to the intermediary service 204. After sending the initial authorization request to the intermediary service 204, the acquirer may receive the following account information in response:

Transaction Identifier
Real Account Information

The acquirer 108 would then construct the following modified authorization request:

Transaction Identifier
Real Account Information
Real Track 2 Data (optional)
Industry Standard Code
Merchant Information
Transaction Amount
Transaction Items

For record-keeping purposes, and in order to ensure that authorization requests are correctly associated with received account information, a transaction identifier may be assigned to each transaction and used by the acquirer and the intermediary server to ensure that all sent and received messages are

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correctly correlated. The acquirer may store all initial authorization requests, received account information, and modified authorization requests in a data structure so that the acquirer or a third party may subsequently audit the information and confirm that transactions are being appropriately processed.

After the modified authorization request is generated, processing then proceeds to block 714 where the acquirer 108 sends the modified authorization request to the payment association 112. In block 716, the acquirer 108 receives an authorization or a denial in response to the modified authorization request. The acquirer 108 then completes the authorization process by sending the authorization or denial message to the point of purchase 106 in block 718. As discussed above, the acquirer 108 may also send the authorization or denial message to the intermediary service 204 so that the intermediary service 204 can send a receipt message to the customer's mobile device 206. The acquirer 108 may also send transaction details, such as the list of transaction items, to the intermediary service 204 so that the receipt message can include additional transaction details.

While the process 700 has been described as being implemented by the acquirer 108, it will be appreciated that process 700 can be implemented by any party that participates in the transaction approval process. For example, the payment association 112 or an issuing institution 110 may forward initial authorization requests to the intermediary service 204 in lieu of the acquirer forwarding the request. The account information is then returned to the payment association or issuing institution for further processing.

FIG. 8 illustrates a logical block diagram of the acquirer 108 that implements the process 700 of FIG. 7. The acquirer 108 redirects certain authorization requests to the intermediary service 204 and generates modified authorization requests based on information provided by the intermediary service 204. As with the intermediary service 204 shown in FIG. 5, aspects of the acquirer 108 may be implemented as special-purpose circuitry, programmable circuitry, or as a combination of these. The modules in the acquirer 108 may be implemented in a single physical device or distributed over multiple physical devices and the functionality implemented by calls to remote services.

As discussed above, the acquirer 108 receives an initial transaction authorization request from the point of purchase 106 and transmits a modified authorization request to the issuing institution 110 via the payment association 112. The acquirer 108 also communicates with the intermediary service 204 to request account information associated with a particular authorization request and to receive the requested account information. The acquirer 108 also interacts with a storage component 802, which is configured to store information used to integrate with the intermediary service 204. In particular, the storage component 802 stores identifying information (such as ranges of account numbers or account number prefixes) that can be used to determine which authorization requests should be handled by the intermediary service 204. The storage component 802 may also store historical transaction information to be used for auditing or if a transaction is disputed.

The acquirer 108 includes various modules to assist in processing authorization requests. In particular, the acquirer 108 includes a point of purchase communication module 804, which is configured to communicate with the point of purchase 106 to receive initial authorization requests and transmit authorization or denial messages at the end of the transaction. The acquirer 108 also includes an evaluation module 806, which is configured to evaluate initial authorization

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requests according to the process 700 described above to determine if initial authorization requests should be sent to the intermediary service 204.

The acquirer 108 also includes an intermediary service communication module 808, which is configured to communicate with the intermediary service 204 to send authorization requests and to receive account information. The intermediary service communication module 808 then provides the account information to an authorization request generator module 810, which is configured to generate a modified authorization request based on the initial authorization request and the received account information. The modified authorization request is then provided to a payment association communication module 812, which is configured to communicate with the payment association 112 to send the modified authorization requests to the issuing institution 110. After the issuing institution 110 approves or denies a transaction, the payment association communication module 812 also receives an authorization or denial message from the payment association 112. The acquirer 108 then forwards the message to the point of purchase 106 and/or the intermediary service 204.

One of the advantages of the disclosed intermediary service 204 is that it allows routing of encrypted messages through the service without revealing sensitive information that is contained in the messages to the operator of the service. FIG. 9 is a block diagram depicting various message routing paths through the intermediary service 204. Complementary encryption keys are depicted as being maintained by different parties that participate in the processing of a financial transaction. For example, a key A that is maintained by acquirer 108 allows the acquirer to encrypt messages and communicate in a secure fashion with the intermediary service 204, which maintains a complementary key A' for decoding the encrypted messages. Similarly the intermediary service 204 maintains a key B' that allows it to communicate in a secure fashion with the mobile device 206, which maintains a complementary key B. Moreover, the intermediary service 204 also maintains a key C' that allows it to communicate in a secure fashion with the issuing institution 110, which maintains a key C. Of note, however, is the ability of the acquirer 108 and the issuing institution 110 to exchange encrypted messages or portions of messages through the intermediary service without allowing the service to read or otherwise act on the contents of the messages. For example, certain portions of the point of purchase information from the initial authorization request (e.g., the specific products being purchased) may be encrypted by the acquirer 108 using an encryption key D. When the intermediary services 204 receives messages or portions of messages that are encrypted, the service copies the encrypted messages or portions of messages and forwards the copied messages to the issuing institution 110. The issuing institution 110 is able to decrypt the encrypted message or portion of the message using key D'. Similarly, the issuing institution 110 may encrypt account information using key D so that the information may be read only by the acquirer 108. An advantage of this is that the intermediary service 204 never has usable access to the encrypted information. This allows the acquirer to retain control over non-essential customer information, such as certain point of purchase information, and increases the privacy of the information. It also allows the issuing institution to pass certain account information, such as the card number and PIN number of a customer's debit card, to the acquirer 108, thereby allowing the acquirer to process financial transactions that might not have been previously available to the acquirer (e.g., such as during an online purchase).

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From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, but that various modifications may be made without deviating from the invention. For example, those skilled in the art will further appreciate that the depicted flow charts may be altered in a variety of ways. The order of the steps may be rearranged, steps may be performed in parallel, steps may be omitted, or other steps may be included. Accordingly, the invention is not limited except as by the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A method for processing financial transaction data in a computing system including a processor and a storage area, the method comprising:

receiving an authorization request generated as a result of a transaction by a purchaser at a point of purchase, wherein the authorization request includes a purchaser identifier, a transaction amount, and information identifying the point of purchase;

determining a processing rule to apply to the authorization request based on the purchaser identifier, wherein the processing rule defines one or more conditions and an associated action, and wherein the associated action includes the generation of a transaction indication message for transmittal to a mobile device associated with the purchaser identifier, the transaction indication message including information about the transaction and specifying a response from the mobile device;

evaluating the processing rule by applying the one or more conditions defined by the processing rule to information in the authorization request or customer information associated with the purchaser identifier; and
when the processing rule is satisfied, executing the associated action and transmitting the transaction indication message to the purchaser.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the processing rule is uniquely identified with the purchaser identifier in the authorization request.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the processing rule applies to a group of purchaser identifiers including the purchaser identifier included in the authorization request.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein executing the associated action comprises selecting a payment instrument and initiating a payment process based on the selected payment instrument and the authorization request.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more conditions are based on at least one of: a type of item being purchased, the information identifying the point of purchase, the transaction amount, a geographical area, and a transaction frequency.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein evaluating the processing rule comprises determining whether the location of the purchaser differs from the location of the point of purchase.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the authorization request includes information specifying whether a token was presented at the time of the transaction and wherein the processing rule specifies a first verification procedure to be executed in response to determining that the token was presented and a second verification procedure to be executed in response to determining that the token was not presented.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more conditions specifies a transaction amount and wherein the associated action comprises rejecting the authorization request in response to determining that the amount of the authorization request exceeds the transaction amount.

9. The method of claim 1, further comprising storing a transaction history associated with a purchaser identifier,

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wherein evaluating the processing rule comprises comparing the information in the authorization request to the transaction history.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more conditions specifies a time interval and wherein executing the associated action comprises rejecting all transactions during the specified time period or executing a specified verification procedure for all transactions during the specified time period.

11. A system for processing financial transaction data, the system comprising:

a processor;

a storage component;

a communication module configured to receive an authorization request generated as a result of a transaction by a purchaser at a point of purchase, wherein the authorization request includes a purchaser identifier, a transaction amount, and information identifying the point of purchase; and

a rules module configured to:

determine a processing rule to apply to the authorization request based on the purchaser identifier, wherein the processing rule defines one or more conditions and an associated action and wherein the associated action includes the generation of a transaction indication message for transmittal to a mobile device associated with the purchaser identifier, the transaction indication message including information about the transaction and specifying a response from the mobile device;

evaluate the processing rule by applying the one or more conditions defined by the processing rule to information in the authorization request or customer information associated with the purchaser identifier; and

when the processing rule is satisfied, execute the associated action and transmit the transaction indication message to the purchaser.

12. The system of claim 11, wherein determining the processing rule comprises loading a processing rule corresponding to the purchaser identifier from the storage component.

13. The system of claim 11, wherein the processing rule is uniquely identified with the purchaser identifier in the authorization request.

14. The system of claim 11, wherein the processing rule applies to a group of purchaser identifiers including the purchaser identifier included in the authorization request.

15. The system of claim 11, wherein executing the associated action comprises selecting a payment instrument and initiating a payment process based on the selected payment instrument and the authorization request.

16. The system of claim 11, wherein the one or more conditions are based on at least one of: a type of item being purchased, the information identifying the point of purchase, the transaction amount, a geographical area, and a transaction frequency.

17. The system of claim 11, wherein the one or more conditions specifies a transaction amount and wherein the associated action comprises executing a specified verification procedure in response to determining that the amount of the authorization request exceeds the transaction amount.

18. The system of claim 11, further comprising tracking a number of transactions executed for a specified purchaser identifier, wherein evaluating the processing rule comprises determining that the number of transactions exceeds a maximum number of transactions specified by the processing rule.

19. The system of claim 11, wherein the one or more conditions specifies a time interval and wherein executing the

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associated action comprises rejecting all transactions during the specified time period or executing a specified verification procedure for all transactions during the specified time period.

20. The system of claim 11, wherein executing the associated action comprises selectively requesting verification from a customer or a third party based on the evaluation.

21. A computer-readable medium containing instructions for processing financial transaction data in a computing system including a processor and an associated storage area, by a method comprising:

receiving an authorization request generated as a result of a transaction by a purchaser at a point of purchase, wherein the authorization request includes a purchaser identifier, a transaction amount, and information identifying the point of purchase;

determining a processing rule to apply to the authorization request based on the purchaser identifier, wherein the processing rule defines one or more conditions and an associated action and wherein the associated action includes the generation of a transaction indication message for transmittal to a mobile device associated with the purchaser identifier, the transaction indication message including information about the transaction and specifying a response from the mobile device;

evaluating the processing rule by comparing information in the authorization request or customer information associated with the purchaser identifier to the one or more conditions defined by the processing rule;

when the processing rule is satisfied, executing the associated action and transmitting the transaction indication message to the purchaser.

22. The computer-readable medium of claim 21, wherein the processing rule is uniquely identified with the purchaser identifier in the authorization request.

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23. The computer-readable medium of claim 21, wherein the processing rule applies to a group of purchaser identifiers including the purchaser identifier included in the authorization request.

24. The computer-readable medium of claim 21, wherein executing the associated action comprises selecting a payment instrument and initiating a payment process based on the selected payment instrument and the authorization request.

25. The computer-readable medium of claim 21, wherein executing the associated action comprises:

determining a verification procedure;

requesting verification based on the verification procedure; in response to the verification, initiating an authorization process based on the authorization request.

26. The computer-readable medium of claim 21, wherein the processing rule specifies an active time interval and wherein the processing rule is only evaluated during the active time interval.

27. The computer-readable medium of claim 21, wherein the one or more conditions specifies a transaction amount and wherein the associated action comprises rejecting the authorization request, executing a specified verification procedure, or selecting a payment instrument to be used for an authorization procedure in response to determining that the amount of the authorization request exceeds the transaction amount.

28. The computer-readable medium of claim 21, wherein executing the associated action comprises selectively requesting verification from a customer or a third party based on the evaluation.

29. The computer-readable medium of claim 21, further comprising determining a transaction location, wherein evaluating the processing rule includes determining whether the transaction location is within a specified geographical area.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

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APPLICATION NO. : 12/859203
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INVENTOR(S) : Todd R. Coulter et al.

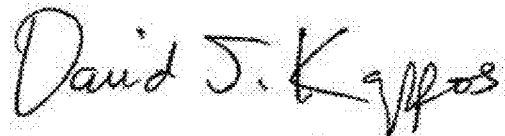
Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

On first page, field (73), in “Assignee”, in column 1, line 1, delete “Fon Wallet” and insert
-- FonWallet --, therefor.

In column 15, line 55, delete “(MN)” and insert -- (CVV) --, therefor.

Signed and Sealed this
First Day of January, 2013

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David J. Kappos". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "D" and a stylized "K".

David J. Kappos
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office